ll one day blend themselves inspiration! Think not the shallower by expansion; beh a mind devoted to its subd from its breadth."-Dorset .- In the House of Lords on rquis of Londonderry, among ks, made the following:-he, "when I look upon the

er I may admire the dexteriin posed the edifice of a sort of it of its main pillars, its orna-I cannot bring myself to think. Lord Goderich having cluded in the rubbish, the he meant the term to apply to me in. As soon, therefore, as opportunity of speaking, he nat allusion having been made give a definition of the word tho was practically acquainted ust know, that what was sent , was the rubbish." This just aused loud and general laugh-

motions of anger should always s good policy, whether right of annot see clearly in the whirlger and high passion should ev-feelings rise gradually into that means you carry your auditors te much more your antagonis reach the top of the Andes in a wants to carry men his progress to their weakness

one morning, having come into nable time, when he was intentomposition, and finding her hus her, exclaimed, "Mr. Dryden upon these musty books; I wish I should have more of your comlear," replied the poet, " when , pray let it be an almanac; fo year I shall lay you quietly ou able to pursue my studies with-

HLIGENCE.

ful and happy, you must be dilirust of the soul. It will as cerin ignorance as the body in rags n life is but a span. The bloom led by the untimely stroke ve place to gray bairs and wife ing of life is shortly succeede he gay attire of spring, by the er. If you live to become head members of the community, mand duties will devolve upon you se, your great work for elernity short life, or remain undone to

together, and your conscier that time is precious beyond? hangs on every breath! Infinit every pulse! And shall to e be carelessly and extravagant non is a minute wasted! Yet li s. Take care then of the small nts of time. Gather them up that ke care of your long winter evel nost precious part of the who time is rapid and resistless. The colling seasons measure out 5

before you. English laws .-- To burn a house is tenant at will, is capital; but only a misdemeanor. ne; to wound a man is only a mis edian who performs in a theat person; but if the same comedi acter in a theatre which wants t e is a regue and a vagabond. property may hunt on the ground roperty, may hunt on the gro-roperty, while a man of small pro-t on his own ground. Peers at ment cannot be arrested for deb

may .- Lond. paper.

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PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE ETHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ...G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

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S HERALD.

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credited to each, in all remittances. cations mended for publication, or on business,

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S, HERALD.

PULPIT SKETCHES, NO. I. ser another angel flying through the midst of heaven. Rev. xiv. 7, 8.

is generally expressed in the strongest e, a brilliancy of thought, and loftiness of exin all its outlines. Here is a most beautiful ce of descriptive imagery. An angel's form is reaking through the distant shadows, brightenblue of heaven, and stretching his broad over our world, having the everlasting gospel commands all men to fear God and to give ry, and announces that the hour of His judg-

gel is a messenger of God sent on some imion. The apostle informs us that angels are language, is called an angel, and the ans passage may represent to us correctly a the preachers of the gospel are furnished with a diversity of the gospel, as he is engaged in the same sity of gifts. "He has given some apostles, some prophemployment. Ministers of the gospel are ets, and some evangelists, and some pastors, and some on the most important of all embassages, e-teachers, for the perfecting of the saints for the work of gotiate between the eternal God, and a reworld. They stand between the living and gh God did beseech you by us: we pray you I's stead, be ve reconciled to God.

is said to fly through the midst of heaven .- Heavus passage, intends the church of Christ in this it may imply this terraqueous globe, wheriscovered.

nites freedom, rapidity, and power .- Freed to them by the most sacred ties, and deently labors for their present and eternal

This freedom from every sordid, earthed consideration, is one of the most important sary qualifications of a preacher of righteous-

ed for the race, and burnessed for the battle. with rapidity through the Christian, church,

distinguished station with dignity and with to our kindred spirits in the skies. ke the sun in the firmament, continually and him the illuminating and vivifying

truth, and light, and love. is power .- Are there obstacles thrown minister of the sanctuary, by the enlists he triumphs over every foe, and by inver, and perseverance, he becomes a mesin God's spiritual building, faithfully disduties of his elevated station. The lofts valvoing cavern, the steep and rugged ain, anguish of body or of mind, persecuwhatever shape it may, or from whatever plying principles. these things, so terrifying to our nature, so

d forth in the defence of pure and undeno impenitent, comforting mourners, lie and private happiness? ick, binding up the broken hearted, pro-

ere long, promote universal joy and gladmy, throughout the world.

the return of every poor prodigal under heaven to his bim be desired to think, if he thinks at all, upon his do-more substantial and enduring happiness. Hence we assuder," (Lev. i. 12-17.) Even these minute regu-

gloomy folds of selfishness and bigotry—nor, on the other hand, is it so liberal as to weaken the bands of civil society, destroy the principles of moral government or lessen our obligations to Absorber God. The ment, or lessen our obligations to Almighty God. The gospel is like its Author, pure, benevolent, and consistbeing on received for less than half a year.

pearance of sin. It spreads before those who are reatheir company, and without disguise, scoff at the opresidence to the random description of Agents) must be its sheltering wing.

The gospel which takes in the whole of revelation.

and not a part only.

The everlasting gospel .- Because of its nature and

dest figures. There is a divine sublimity in its and preach the gospel to every creature." He is to cept or of doctrine, piety towards our God, integrity preach the glad tidings of salvation and mercy to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, under heaven.

The great Head of the church Himself leads the way in missionary labors. He was, strictly speaking, an i-tinerant preacher. He preached in the streets and in exact proportion as the manners of the community lanes, the synagegues and market-places of Jerusalem—the fields, mountains, and shores in its suburbs:— without regard to nation, place, or circumstance, age, sex, or condition. His immediate successors, the apostles, trod in His footsteps. They scattered them-selves abroad over the face of the earth, preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ to barbarian, Scythian, stering spirits sent forth to minister to them bond, and free. All ministers, however, are not evan- that keepeth the commandment, keepeth his own soul." ers of salvation. A minister, therefore, gelists. We condemn none for feeding a particular flock, seeing that in the order of Christian economy,

the ministry." We learn from this subject that the ministers of Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, Christ occupy a distinguished place in the moral God did beseech you by us: we pray you work! To them is delivered the oracles of God, and the destinies of millions may turn upon their faithfulness in declaring the whole counsel of God to a fallen world. Ministers watch for souls! for souls that can never die : souls for whom the Saviour gave himself ofsteps of man have been traced, or his up to ignominy and contempt! souls that will exult scovered.

for ever in the realms of life, or wail amongst demons in the blackness and darkness of a miserable hell. We

preparation. The materials are ample. The depositories of this gospel are the sacred Scriptures, and while we draw from these living springs we need not ree from pride, from avarice, and from the give ourselves uneasiness respecting the result. His word shall not return void without accomplishing the and not of us, and Christ be crowned Lord-of all.

being at hand when all our labors must ter- fishes, the friendship of the world, the adulations and gain! Perhaps,applause of men? No, let us rather fly int; every onsiderations, so vast, so momentous, with open door, and wherever we can find one poor wans of paramount consequence, combined with derer from the fold of God, urge upon him the necessi se of the value of immortal souls, and his ty of repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jeibility as an ambassador of the great and sus Christ Ourlabor is great, our time and opportuawakea him to his duty, and rouse him nity short, and uncertain. May we then ever be Justant in season and out of season, he found upon the winds, flying through the midst of Heavbject of his sacred mission with a zeal en, never tiring in the work of the ministry, till the te with its magnitude and importance. He voice of the Holy One and the watcher summoneth us

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SCOFFING AT RELIGION .-- No. 3

There shall come in the last days scoffers.

of the sanctuary, by the end and man? Has he difficulties to encountary has be difficulties to encountary has been difficulties to encount tue, as well as that of the true excellence of man. By affecting distaste for purity and strictness of morals, they do not merely expose themselves to contempt. but they propagate sentiments, and feelings, and affections, detrimental, if not dangerous to society. But sent no obstacles sufficiently appalling to loosen the regard and respect due to virtue, in any of to reliaquish his labor of love. The wild its parts, and you begin to sap the foundation of the ters, the rapid river, and the dreary des- whole. It is, I believe, a fact, that few men become No dangers affright him, no suffer- entirely profligate at once. But they deviate by deatters not how heart-rending, subdue his grees, and step by step, from the dictates of con-, the strength, or the threats of enemies, permitted to prevail, open dishonesty, treachery, and falsehood, would immediately grow out of such com-

We will now introduce virtues of a more personal to humiliating, are patiently endured with nature, and which relate to the government exercised rtitude and true magnanimity of soul by over our pleasures and passions. And here the scoff-er has always imagined himself to possess an ample ment is "to preach."-Sacred employ- field. Often, too often, have the virtues of sobriety, reach-literally, to cry aloud and spare of temperance, modesty and chastity, been made the the voice like a trumpet and with holy subject of sport and ridicule, as austere or monkish the people their transgressions. It is to habits, which debar men from associating with the rt of His message; but publicly and fear- Infatuated man! dost thou make sport of those virtues, which derive their authority from the laws of Jepaying no compliments to a degenerate hovah, and which are absolutely requisite to both pub-

Let me then point you to the consequences arising what are these, compared to more solid good?-Grant

This gospel is not local in its principles, nor partial in its benevolence, wrapping up its votaries in the gloomy folds of solfishness and biggious files of solfishness and bi gospel is like its Author, pure, benevolent, and consistent. It is too holy to approbate even the slightest appearance of sin. It spreads before those who are readily to perish a rich and splendid feast, and invites the poor and the needy to partake of the heavenly viands without money and without price. To all men every where, without reference to person, degree, nation, or country, it sends a sincere, affectionate, and earnest office of life and salvation, throwing wide open every offer of life and salvation, throwing wide open every door of hope, and bidding every wandering son and the sins to which they frequently accompany, and the sins to which they frequently head, are willingly everlooked.

This perpetual effort to bring down the standard of Christian obedience to our own convenience and in-clinations, and to combine the enjoyments of this world with the hopes of a better, has often involved the best and wiscst of men in lamentable inconsistencies, and has caused no small portion of those gross and tolerating door of hope, and bidding every wandering son and daughter of Adam upon the footstool, a welcome under its sheltering wing. those private virtues, which in the whirlpool of dissipation, and in the giddiness of his own mind, he has
been ready to contemn. Banks sobriety, and temperance, and purity, and you rear up the very foundations of the Bible.

In no instance, perhaps, are these remarks more
the promulgation of the Jews before their arrival at
forcibly illustrated, than in the qualifications with
Sinai, and, of course, that its institution was prior to
which the injunction to keep the Sabbath day is rethe promulgation of the decalogue, (see Ex. ch. xvi.) The everlasting gospel.—Because of its nature and extent. It saves to the uttermost and is able to supply the wants and relieve the distresses of the whole family of sinful man. Emphatically the everlasting gospel, on account of its influence upon the decisions of the last day, and the effect it shall have upon the destinies of all men. Then we shall be judged according that is hole on the decisions and the family of the strength of the injunction to keep the Sabbath day is received, and in the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the the injunction of the decalogue, (see Ex. ch. xvi.) The very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commandment bears tended on the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commander to civild and in the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commander to suspend, for one day in the manner in which it is obeyed. To the very language of the fourth commander to suspend, for one day in the manner in which it is obeyed. To the fourth commander to the family of the fourth commander to suspend, for one d that is hideous and disgusting in the human character, ing to its general tenor in connexion with the deeds abounding with tears of shame, and mutual reproach-

tion. It is a fact which cannot be controverted, that

"The lips of the wise utter knowkedge; but the mouth of the foolish is near to destruction." "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and he Sciluate, July 16, 1827. LAYMAN.

* Cata's soliloguy on the immortality of the soul.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

PASTIME, NO. I. # But when life's morning dreams depart, And grief succeeds to fancied bliss, Oh! what shall cheer the lonely heart,

Or: what shall cheer we toney heart,
Or soften sorrow's thiterness?
Years will roll on—and time will bring
Its vacous changes but in valu—
There is in life but one short spring,
And that can ne'er return again."

Custom has affixed a sense to the word, with which this number is headed, somewhat, though not altogether, different from that in which I design to use it, at this time. It is sometimes used to signify amusement; The true minister of Christ is above the little case which generally govern the human mind.—
Is another the necessity of a holy ministry.

This subject teaches us that we must know nothing along men, save Jesus Christ and him crucified; that in the gospel there is every thing necessary for pulpit mused, but profited. Time is a gift of inestimable of the contract the first true mused, but profited. Time is a gift of inestimable of the contract the first true mused, but profited. worth; we cannot, therefore, he too sensible of the accessity of improving it well. The subjects which I design to present you in these numbers, are of the deepest importance; and though they may not be drest in so fine a garb as some others you may have purposes for which it was sent. Our sufficiency then is of God, who had deigued to make us co-workers with him in the salvation of sinners, that in the end pass with less profit; and withal, direct the attention the excellency of the power may be seen to be of God to the great concerns of that awful period, when time itself shall be no more.

" You have lost a friend a brother, Heard a father's parting breath-Gazed upon a tifeless mother— Till she seem'd to wake from death."

And you have often mourned their loss-they are gone days that are gone. Turn back the page of years. -Learn the rapid flight of time-Time flies, Oh! how We should meet the beginning of each day as the coming of a friend; -we should feel deeply solicitous to make the best use of it while it tarries:and close it with the reflection, that we have lived a day, which we never, never shall live again. writer has often reflected seriously on this. And the denominate my "Pastimes." They have been the most profitable moments of my life. Reader, if you have any time to spare for the contemplation of more important things—reflect on the subject suggested in this number. The loss of time is like the loss of the soul-if it be once lost, it is lost for ever! New London, July 21, 1827.

MISCELLANY.

PRIZE ESSAY,

On the Perpetuity and Divine Authority of the Sahbath. By William Jay, Esq. to whom was awarded the premium of one hundred dollars, by a committee of the Synod of Albany. The desire for the pleasure of the present life, and

is to come, are the two great and governing principles of human conduct. These principles occasionally operate in unison; but in general they exercise a counand limits the extent of unhallowed indulgence; while on the other hand, the allurements of sense, too often divert the eye of faith, from that vision of heavenly of an evangelist, to follow the example of fashionable and the gay; while those scoffers, "walk-bliss, on which it delights to rest; and dissipate those went about doing good-to enter every oring," as the apostle truly observes, "after their own apprehensions of divine wrath, which conscience had ad declare the whole counsel of God with- lusts, boast of their liberal, free and manly spirit! - awakened. Hence the ingenuity of man, has in every age, been exerted, to enable him to enjoy the pressoften, if not to silence, the troublesome adm acceptable year of the Lord and the day from such sentiments and such conduct. By indulg- of the divine law has been reverently acknowledged, mals included in these two classes. The sacrifices of pression of agony is no acting. Death deals his dart, mg in ficentious pleasures for a season, and while the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and the first arction and the rigor of youth remain, you may obtain the propensities of our Noah, on leaving the ark, was to build an altar, and these wild words, as when the tenant of a palace falls, religing to provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in bloom and the vigor of youth remain, you may obtain tinctions and explanations, to the propensities of our Noah, on leaving the ark, was to build an altar, and these wild words, as when the tenant of a palace falls, religing times. So prome are mankind to extend by every to offer a burnt specific of the part of the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated, by subtle distributions and test fall; and hearts are as deeply desolated in the provisions have been accommodated in the provisions have been accommodated in the provisions have been accommodated in the provisi the supposition that a man perseveres unrestrained in ludes, who would have shuddered at an open and assential part of the Jewish polity, and the tribe of Levi "c'etoit mon seul fils-c'etoit grand et brave. Mais possible means, the limits of gratification, that multi-Christ crucified—not natural, but recharacteristic crucified—not n and speculative, but the religion of the heart, and broken constitution, and a burried and miserable distinctions and explanations, to lower the requisitions high God."

to the conscience.

It is not, therefore, surprising, that various expediand figures which constituted the Mosaic dispensa-tion, and that its authority ceased when those types and figures received their accomplishment in the mis-sion of the promised Messiah; and the alleged silence cessation from labor, and of a stated period of religious Christianity has relieved his followers. It cannot be, Enoch, and Abraham, as it was to Moses. therefore, either useless or uninteresting to inquire, on what grounds our obligation to keep the Sabbath day holy is founded, and by what authority we are required to observe the first instead of the last day of the

The sacred historian, after recounting the several acts of creation on six successive days, proceeds in the January mornings; as none can imagine, but those, following words:—"Thus the heavens and the earth who have seen. The earth is covered with a white were finished, and all the host of them. And on the frost, and the sun raises his broadened and purple seventh day, God ended his work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh from all his work which He had made. And God biessed the seventh day and sanctified it." (Gen. ii. 1, 2, 3.)

a day, can have no other meaning, than that the day was made instrumental in conferring blessings, and was appropriated to sacred purposes; and the resthere ascribed to the Almighty, can intend no more than that He then completed the work of creation. No sooner was this glorious and stupendous work accomplished-a work which infinit • wisdom pronounced to be "very good," than the Deity decreed that the seventh day, the first that had witnessed the fair and perfect creation, should become a source of blessings, and be consecrated to His service. But to whom was this day to yield its blessings, and by whom was it to be observed as holy time? "The Subbath was made for man"—for him for whom the new world had been called into existence, and to whom ' dominion' had been nocent, did not lead a life, either of sloth, or of inde-pendence. He was required "to dress and to keep" made the condition of his happiness. His time, therefore, even in Paradise, was necessarily divided between his secular occupations, and his religious duties. These occupations and duties were both extensively multiplied, when, in consequence of the fall, be was with rapidity through the Christian current, or the considers that man is untime obligations to Almighty God; that he is a
time obligations to Almighty God; that he has a great
tand accountable being; that he has a great
accomplish; that the time given him to work
accomplish; that the time given him to work the considers that so much of the improvement of the improvement of the outer that the sevent of him the remaining in the interport of the considers th tions of his spiritual interests, and for the performance of those duties which his God had enjoined. Hence we are led to acknowledge the wisdom and benevolence of my walk, and was on my return. I paused from that sanctified the seventh day, and to perceive the rich time to time, to look at the thousand black birds, that

and varied blessings, of which that day was the source. -no more to return again-Oh, then, think on the we have quoted, was inserted by Moses in his history only in anticipation of the formal institution of the Sabbath at Sinai. The supposition seems to be founded on notes. The dogs were baying in the village. The the opinion that the Mosaic dispensation, if not the first, was, at least, a new system of revealed religion, and that as the sabbath formed a part of that dispensation, it could ing steam boat had fired, and, as it plowed down the not have been instituted at the early period to which we river, it left its long columns of smoke behind it. A have referred it.

with which its guilt was visited. We find in the patriarchal history, numerous instances of divine revelafore to suppose, that the rest of mankind, were left and, in many instances, wholly lost, Providence bleased to make a second revelation of his will; but a careful examination of scripture will convince us that the Mosaic dispensation, instead of being a new religion, was rather a revival, with some additions, of that system which was revealed to Adam, and which had the belief in the rewards and punishments of that which stances of coincidence between the antediluvian and patriarchal religion and the Jewish economy, will suffice to establish the correctness of this position.

The law of Moses required an offering of the first of the fruit of the ground, an offering unto the Lord;" of conscience. To effect this end, while the authority or received any instructions as to the particular ani- - There can be no mistake in this thing. warm, lively, and operative. Not the religion of the Bible—that religion of the Bible and religion of the Bibl

the Sabbath day, and hallow it;" the words are,-And what is the conclusion from this course of reasoning? Why it is neither more nor less than this, that on earth. His commission is, "go ye into all the world and preach the good to every creature." He is to preach the gold tidings of a less than the system of types. of the New Testament respecting this institution, is adduced as a proof that the observance of the Sabbath in this institution that confines it to one age or nation: is one of those burdens, from which the Author of It was as much a blessing and a privilege to Adam, to

[TO BE CONTINUED.] ----

From the Western Quarterly Review.

BURIAL OF THE YOUNG APALACHY WARRIOR. We have in Louisiana such bright and beautiful disk above the level summit of the forests, and a thousand birds hail his cheering glory with their songs. The shadowy veil of Indian summer is spread over the atmosphere, imparting its indescribable coloring to The terms blessing and sanctification, as applied to day, can have no other meaning, than that the day were, giving form and substance to the spirit of re-On such a morning, I was taking my customary walk towards the forest, back of the village on Red river. Between the village and the forest, on the bayou Robert road, is a low heathy marsh, covered with plashes of water, reddened with the intermaxione of the red clay. Tall dead trees, that have been girdled, rear their naked and decaying arms. Others have been blasted with lightning. Stumps and putrifying logs are spread over the marsh. A decaying jail, that used to be filled with the vilest malefactors. stands on the verge of it. Just beyond the pill is a gallows, visible among the dead trees. The whole cene has an appropriate shading of long moss. Little ed into existence, and to whom 'dominion' had been ragged boys are fishing for crow-fish in the gutters, given "over all the earth." But man, even while in- In short, the belt between the town and the forest is a perfect Cocytas. My fondness for that walk had become a standing jest with my friends. But beyond it the garden in which he was placed and obedience was there were noble trees, having their grand columns wreathed with ivy, which in winter changes its foliage to a rich purple. The road is a kind of causeway, a straight vista between these grand trees, level of a color pleasant to the eye, generally dry yet seldom dusty. Hundreds of times have I paced my mile in

But to my story, which was to describe an Apala-

chy funeral procession. I had measured the extent

chattered on the trees, to see the flocks of paroquetts. It has been maintained by some, that the passage looking, as they darted through the forest, like lines of green and gold. The mocking bird was as merry. as a buffoon. The red bird whistled long and solemn chanticleer at times made his shrill note heard above its distant and confused hum. The cannon of a departmore glorious morning never dawned, and every thing That the antediluvian world was favored with a rev- was of an aspect to "create a soul beneath the ribs of moments spent in such reflections are what I might elation of the will of God, might be inferred in the ab- death." Who can explain the impulses, that give sence of other testimony, from the awful punishment coloring to the thoughts and sensations in this our "curious and wonderful frame?" Amidst every thing to inspire cheerfulness, I remembered the morning of tions to particular individuals, but we are not there- life. I remembered painfully the friend, who used to share my waiks, and felt, that for the future, I must without any authoritative guide in the performance of expect to take them unshared, and alone. A world of their religious duties; or that the knowledge of the waters, woods and mountains separated us, and the true God was untaught by any general system of relitrain of thought, inspired by these remembrances, gious belief and practice. The original religion having become, in the lapse of ages, greatly corrupted, nearing me. I saw, just entering the vista of the cart, preceded by an Indian bent with age. Behind him, and immediately before the eart, was a young woman, whose shrill and feminine cry of grief came softened by the distance upon my ear. the cart was an aged squaw, and two, or three children, all moving slowly on, in the customary Indian constituted the religion of the patriarchs. A few in- file. As the procession met me, the cry of the young woman was an afflicting scream. An unchangeable touch of melancholy thought sat on the brow of the aged savage: but he was silent. The mother behad was frantic in the expression of her grief. The chilteracting influence. The apprehension of a state of ripe fruits and the sacrifice of the "firstling" of every dren looked intently upon the ground. In the cart future retribution, frequently embitters the enjoyment cow, sheep, and goat, and of their "fat," (Ex. xxii. was an unpainted, rough cypress coffin. I asked and limits the extent of unhallowed indulgence; while 29, Num. xviii. 17.) The same law was probably in the aged warrior, whose body it was, they carried? He force in the time of Adam, as one of his sons " brought answered in broken French, that it was his son's and at the same time he explained my question, as the and the other "brought of the firstlings of his flock, cart stopped for a moment, to the mourners in their apprehensions of divine wrath, which conscience had and of the fat thereof." (Gen. iv.) The distinction native language. The widow, the aged woman, the awakened. Hence the ingenuity of man, has in eve-between clean and unclean heasts, formed a prominent children raised their cry of grief, and tears involuntafeature in the Jewish law; nor was this distinction un- rily sprung in my own eyes. Here, thought I, is all ent, without losing sight of the future world; or, in known to Noah; for he was commanded to take a that remains of a man, who grew up, and died in the other words, to reconcile pleasure and duty, and to certain number of clean and unclean heasts with him desert. He fell in the prime of his days, and all these mitions into the ark, and it does not appear that be required evidently depended upon him for subsistence and joy, every clean fewl." The priesthood constituted an es- pathy, for his stern countenance relaxed, as be said

in 1647, we find silk curtains, brass andirons, cheny plates and saucers, and Turkey carpets.
There seem to have been no want of luxuries for the table. The country furnishes fish and game in a-

bundance, and though, says the Governor, in a letter dated November the twenty-ninth, 1630, "we have not beef and mutton, yet, God be praised, we want them not, our Indian corn answers for all," an opinion in which, notwithstanding our regard for that highly useful vegetable, we find it difficult to follow him. Groceries were soon brought over in abundance from England, though it will be recollected that our two most valued articles of that description, tea and coffee.

The Rev. M. Grandpierre, the Director of the Parmost valued articles of that description, tea and coffee, were not then used in Europe. We are told, that at a military muster of twelve hundred men in 1641, there was not a man drunk, though wine and strong beer abounded in Boston; and we find that in 1630. been spared the present generation.

made against tobacco, and immodest tashions, and costly apparel; but though such laws were frequently made, we do not recollect that Governor Winthrop as well as of expense, and with the same eventual suced repeatedly by positive laws, but experience soon proved the atter futility of the project, though not unwas compelled to pay eighty pounds sterling for tak- our successes." ing a profit of sixpence and eight pence in the shilling, and in some small instances two for one.-The first colonists of Massachusetts were unquestionably, on the whole, a highly respectable community. They were among the best specimens of what was then and well educated commoners; men superior perhaps to any of their successors in deep and extensive learning, and second to none for fervent piety, for stern integrity, and disinterested patriotism. But that all the early settlers of New England, were of this description, is a supposition which, though it sometimes seems to have been taken for granted, is manifestly absurd. There were several of the same stamp with those who find a place in every new country, needy and descerate adventurers, who hoped to find in a remote settlement, the subsistence which they were unwilling to procure by honest exertion in their native land.

The following very extraordinary circumstance recorded by the late Rev. John Wesley, in his jour-

" Monday, October 31, 1743 .- We set out early in the morning, and in the evening came to Newcas "Wednesday, November 2, The following adver

tisement was published : -

" For the benefit of Mr. Erste :

"By the Ediuburgh Company of Comedians, on Friday, November 4, will be acted a comedy, called The Conscious Lovers: To which will be added a farce, called Trick upon Trick, or Methodism Dis-

played.
On Friday, a vast multitude of spectators were assembled in the Moot-hall, to see this. It was believed, there could not be less than fifteen hundred people, some handreds of whom sat on rows of seats built upon the stage. Soon after the comedians had seats fell down at once, the supporters of them breaking like a rotten stick. The people were thrown one upnotice, fell to the ground. was the mercy of God!) was either killed or dangerwhich he ran back in the utmost confusion, and the tions from him. people as fast as they could out of the door, note staying to look behind him."

PARIS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Anniversary was celebrated on the 25th of April, in the Hotel Montmorency. M. Marron, President of the Paris Consistory of the Reformed Church, opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Stapfer, President of the Society, then offered some introductory re-

tract called Emanuel, the design of which is to prove had been married the week previo ciety had associated itself to the labors of the Bible So-ciety, by the publication of two tracts from the pen of now rejoicing in God their Saviour.

The public, I need not say by whom, and many have been taught to 'glorify God in him.' All who follow two very distinguished friends of the Bible, Pasquier a similar placard had produced great effect at Geneva.

be attributed to God alone. In applying this principassed away, their hopes never revived till the readple to all we undertake for God, he observed that Mys- ing of that Tract." tery was written on the forehead of the Mother of Harlots; but we should not conceal any thing. Christians have no secret doctrine. If we trust in our was in the midst of a most animated description of the God, we shall confess Jesus before men, that he may confess us before his Father, and the holy angels.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Baron De Stael, Mr. Roux gave a statement of the funds, and depository. 150,000 tracts had been distributed during that I am! Beloved brethren, it often cuts me to the

Societies. He observed that these had been particularly active and devoted in the past year. "You ject the gospel, only tying millstones round your necks know," he added, "the cause of this zeal. It is the to sink you deeper in perdition. The whole church Governor began to discourage the practice of solid instruction found in your tracts. You have been was electrified, and it was some time before he could drinking toasts at table. Had he succeeded in abol- an instrument of good to them, as you have also been resume his subject. ishing it, what racking of invention and rummaging of to others. And you will continue to do good as long memory for extemporaneous sentiments might have as you will manifest the wholesome doctrines of the Gospel. The relation of an act of virtue, or a moral The attempts of our ancestors to restrain luxury in allegory, may please its readers; but if the only foundress were altogether unavailing. It is stated, Sep- dation of virtue and morality be not laid, little lasting tember the eighteenth, 1634, that many laws were good will be done. The danger of sinners, and God's mercy, must be shown. This may be done in a thousand different ways; but it must be done, and done every where. Our tracts are likely to fall into the mentions an instance in which they were enforced. hands of persons entirely ignorant of religion; and the third resolution, "That the Society, in recording, Our ancestors endeavored to regulate the spirit of gain, each should be such an evangelist as Philip was to the in the Report now accepted, the death of one of its Geneunuch, directing the sinner to the Saviour. He percess. The prices of labor and commodities were fix- haps never saw another apostle; but he learned enough bears its most grateful and affectionate testimony to the from one, to go on his way rejoicing. If you act thus, til these laws had been executed in a few instances, be called Methodists; but what of that, if you do good in promoting the success of this Society, and the great especially in the case of Capt. Robert Keaine, who to immortal souls? Let us thank God especially for cause of Missions in general; and being thus individ-

paratively useless. He called the attention of the So- which derives solemn and permanent importance from cessity of making "the great proclamation" every race, and the hopes of an immortal world,"-said, is now the best class of society in Great Britain, its where, at all times, and with all our might; by the a most efficient distributor of the Bible; having circuan interesting account of the introduction of tructs ined by a sheet tract fixed upon the wall of the barracks, tion has completely abandoned me. which he had often observed a number of idlers.

> He also related the plan adopted by some chilwhich they have done with considerable success, so

were quiet, and the actors went on. In the middle of the second act, all the shilling seats gave a crack, and sunk several inches down. A great noise and shriek-they were still enabled to go on; and the result showed that this conduct, which would have been folly in door, went out and returned no more. Notwithstand- another cause, was wisdom and faith in the cause of where on occasions like the present; still we cannot vided into six branches, for the better accommodation complishing much among the native tribes of ing this, when the noise was over, the actors went on God. We are now in a prosperous condition; rich be- forget who occupied that chair the last year, and who of every part of the parish. Their meetings were to derness; but has not the time arrived when her In the beginning of the third act, the cause all our debts are paid; rich by the tracts we entire stage suddenly sunk about six inches. The have in the warehouse, and the money in hand; but been told in the report which has been read this mornplayers retired with great precipitation: yet in a especially rich by the experience we have had, that while they began again. At the latter end of the faith in God is a reality, and that he that trusteth in the rests from his toil; he has finished his course; and third act, all the six-penny seats, without any kind of him cannot be confounded. He added, "On my re-There was now a cry on turn home, last night, I found a parcel that had been every side, it being supposed, that many were crushed sent to my house; on opening it, I found a thick in pieces. But upon inquiry, not a single person (such plank, ill planed, on which was written in English, *Examine carefully;' and on looking further, I found Two or three hundred remained still in in a corner, a paper containing five hundred francs, the hall. Mr. Erste (who was to act the Methodist) with these words; 'Felix sends five hundred francs to was my privilege to enjoy the personal friendship of resolution to endeavor, with all earnestness, to obtain came upon the stage and told them, "For all this, he the tract Society." (A voice here cried, 'He is hapwas resolved the farce should be acted." While he py.') This Felix, continued M. Monod, has often helpwas speaking, the stages sunk six inches more: on ed us; we have often received similar communica-

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. M. Juillerat, one of the Pastors of the Reformed Church at Paris .- London Wesleyan Micg.

* The Rev Mark Wilkes.

GOOD EFFECTED.

From the Report of the Am. Tract Society.

A gentleman in New Hampshire, who is much interested in the Tract cause, writes in a letter dated The Report was read by M. Lutteroth, the Socie- April 25th, 1827, "There is now the greatest revity's Secretary. They had endeavored to fulfil the val of religion here we ever witnessed in this town. pledge given at the beginning of their Society, by The Tract library is exerting a most happy influence. publishing tracts on the distinguishing doctrines of One case I will mention. Three weeks ago, last Sabpristianty: with this view they had published the bath, the brother of an interesting young lady, who the supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ. Two other Tract entitled The Christian Minister's Affectionate tracts, on the corruption of human nature, and justifi- Advice to a Married Couple. She, with her husband, cation by faith, were about to be published. The So- read it. The next day they both attended the inquir-

"I once knew," says another gentleman from that Quesnel, and Professor Francke, of Halle. They had State, "a circle of ladies, who had been in the habit published four new historical tracts: "The Loss of for more than a year of meeting almost every week the Kent;" "Rose, or, The last night;" "A walk in for the purpose of religious reading. There was not the Neighborhood of Locate," which was directed a- among them one professor of religion. They had gainst the practice of taking the name of God in vain, however read Baxter, and Doddridge, and many othand to the success of which they had some encourag- er works of a similar character; but, as yet, the ball ing testimonies. The Roman Catholic Jubilee had chamber and the party of pleasure presented attracled to their publishing a sheet tract on "The True Ju- tions much more powerful, and much more congenial bilee;" the free pardon of penitent sinners, through to their hearts. But on a certain evening-an evefaith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Three centuries ago, ning very memorable in the annals of that community -an evening on which the Holy Spirit designed t 12,500 copies of "The Almanac of Good Advice" change the current of their moral feelings, a religious had been printed, and not a single copy remained. Tract was selected as the subject of their contempla-The Missionary Sheet tract had not been published tion. It was put into the hands of a gay and thoughtthis year, on account of the illness of the Director of less young lady, whose turn it was to read. She lookthe Mission-house, and his subsequent departure from ed at the title; it was the End of Time, (by Dr. Paris. By the last Report, the Society was 2000 Watts.) She began to read-she paused-she atmonths ago this debt was tempted to proceed, but her heart was too full. She

The houses of the first settler of Boston fere generally a slight have been tler of Boston for generally as a sight have been the form of the first set form of the first set form of the first set fler of Boston for generally as a sight have been different good to neighborhood, and in the short space of a few swered promptly. The rich gave of their abundance works, most of the individuals who first listened to the swered promptly. The rich gave of their abundance works, most of the individuals who first listened to the fraction, in winding up its accordance in weeks, most of the individuals who first listened to the reading of the Tract, with more than sixty others, were led to place their hopes of salvation on Jesus Christ. That people had once been favored with the ordinances of the Gospel. A faithful and holy man be a faction, in winding up its accordance in weeks, most of the individuals who first listened to the reading of the Tract, with more than sixty others, were led to place their hopes of salvation on Jesus Christ. That people had once been favored with the ordinances of the Gospel. A faithful and holy man be a faction, seems to head six hundred into circulation.

The Society lias now decirculated many Departments of why a tremes has put sixteen thouand a higher the had people had once been favored with the ordinances of the Gospel. A faithful and holy man be considerable, seems to head been distributed gratuitously. Among the estimates of the had been their minister more than forty years. He had labored, he had prayed, he had plead with earnthe allowed of our smallest dwelling, being nine feet form in the sense to the debt paid, and the committee of the debt paid, and the committee of the debt people had once been favored with the ordinances of the Gospel. A faithful and holy man be a faction, in winding up its accordance in weeks, most of the individuals who first listened to the reading of the Tract, with more left to heart, from family to heart, from family to heart, from family to heart, fr of that evening. The influence extended from ness, not having had any food. Many times have the After sitting some time, during which her

Mr. Fletcher, preaching on Noah as a type of Christ, terrible day of the Lord, when he suddenly paused, every feature of his expressive countenance was marked with painful feeling, and striking his forehead with the palm of his hand, he exclaimed, Wretched man soul, as it does at this moment, to reflect that while I have been endeavoring by the force of truth, by the beauty of holiness, and even by the terrors of the s Missionary College, moved thanks to the Auxiliary Lord to beg of you to walk in the peaceable paths of righteousness, I am, in respect to many of you who re-

MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN METHOD-IST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CONTINUED.

The Rev. Robert Newton, of Liverpool, in moving eral Treasurers, the tale Joseph Butterworth, Esq., eminent Christian virtues with which his character was you may be accused of a spirit of exclusion; you will marked, and to his faithful and unremitting exertions ually reminded of the uncertainty of human life, and The Rev. M. Chabrand, President of the Consisto-ry of Thoulouse, said, a tract without Christ was com-ty of man, would anew devote themselves to a cause ciety to their great responsibility, and urged the ne- its connexion with the eternal interests of the human

"Previously to my coming to this place, I formed consideration of the shortness of time, the approach of the resolution, and to more than one or two I expressed the Judge, the value of immortal souls, and the utter the resolution I had formed, of witnessing the proceedusclessness of every thing besides Christ. He related ings of this meeting in silence. From year to year, the conversion of a Roman Catholic by a tract entit-led, "Serious Thoughts on Religion;" who had become giving expression to my views and my feelings in this place with reference to missionary labors; and hoping lated in his parish above five hundred New Testa- that no one in this assembly suspects me of declining ments; and in his last communication to M. C. he in affection to this high and holy cause, much less that says that he has now some friends with whom he can I am becoming disaffected to it, and knowing that on rejoice in the blessings of religion. M. C. gave also this platform there are several comparative strangers whom this large assembly are, of course, solicitous to to some barracks by a soldier; and the interest excit- hear, I was desirous of saying nothing; but my resolu-I consider it as and around which he had seen a considerable number one of the happiest circumstances of my life, that I of soldiers assembled. This led him to introduce a have been permitted, however unworthy, to be assoheet tract into a large warehouse at Thoulouse, in ciated with the friends of the human race, and to attend meetings similar to the present, in various parts The Rev. Mr. Rosseloty, Pastor of Chatillon sur of the kingdom; yet disappointed at a missionary meet-Loire, said, he had often asked himself why the tract ing I never have been. I do confess that I rise under Society had excited so little interest? and he had the influence of mingled emotions. We cannot but hought that one reason was, that the Pastors had not reiterate the dying sentiment of the venerable Mr. recommended the Society sufficiently. On his return from Paris, the first Sunday after the meetings, he us both at home and abroad. Happy I am to learn gave his flock, in the afternoon service, an account of that this cause, notwinstanding the depression of trade what he had seen and heard; this excited considerable attention, and produced attachment to the Socie- one of those who believe that sooner than this cause shall fail, there are thousands yet amongst us, both in from in his school, for selling tracts during the fair; the country and the metropolis, who will make great sacrifices and retrenchments in their expenditures .that the tracts are sought after by the peasants of the Sir, I told you that I presented myself before you under the influence of mingled emotions; and I am under neighborhood at every fair.

The Rev. M. Monod, junior, one of the Pastors of them still. For, although we are this day recording Paris, observed, that when one of their fellow-labor- our mercies, and uniting in devout thankfulness to Him begun the first act of the play, on a sudden all those, ers* congratulated the Baron De Stael, their Treas- from whom all good counsels and all just works proarer, last year, on their being two thousand francs in ceed; and I rejoice that Providence is furnishing us debt, many people seemed to think it was a mere jest; with our laurels, and we have lived to wear them; yet on another, about five feet forward, but not one of them but it appeared very clear now, that this had been ad- the same Providence is this day calling us to entwine

you here, having had the happine occupied that chair for several years before. We have ing, that we now stand upon his ashes. He is no more He rests from his toil; he has finished his course; and the throne of God. Being dead, however, he yet speaketh. He is dead, but behold he lives; he lives in the affectionate remembrance of the religious public generally; he lives, particularly, in the affectionate recollection of his friends who knew him best; and it the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq. Again and again, year after year, for some fifteen or twenty years past, have I been entertained on my visits to town under his that time it was felt that God had come. Christians they express a firm belief that means to supospitable roof. It has been my privilege to witness his personal and domestic piety, and to see family hip conducted under his roof with such solemnity and fervor, as, perhaps I am not saying too much when given to the meeting for inquiry; and at the second service. I say, I have never elsewhere witnessed. 'As dead, and behold he lives; he lives with kindred spirits before the throne; and if the spirits of the departed have any acquaintance with human affairs, who can tell but withstanding the spareness of the population, meetings a Whitefield, a Wesley, a Coke, a Martyn, a Butterworth, may be looking down from the crystal portals of light, and who can tell how far a disembodied spir- tween fifty and sixty. Of these, but a few are males; it can see?—and are beholding the proceedings of this and by far the greater part of the whole are young. assembly! 'As dead, and behold he liveth;' he lives in the example he has left of extraordinary diligence, and quenchless zeal and ardor in the cause of religion directed to some of the prominent doctrines of the gosgenerally, and of the cause of Christian missions in particular. I am not going to expatiate upon the mavirtues which marked his character, in private or public; you have remarked on these in your opening speech; of these there is a record in the report of this ociety; and his character has been presented before that I have no doubt caused joy in heaven; and I have shrubbery of the garden. In the rear is a stupe him, have been taught to follow him as he followed his

wisdom; and when the mortal bour with us shall are affectionate remarks were addressed to a young man rive, may we have nothing to do but to resign our who had formerly been much exercised about the salbreath, and be saved with the power of an endless

The Rev. THEODORE DURY, Rector of Keighley,

seconded the Resolution with the following observa-

"Having been pressed into this service. I feel willing to cast my mite into the treasury; as, perhaps, a small gift may be acceptable, and be treated with inlulgence. I did last year endeavor to pay something like a debt of gratitude which I felt due to this society; and I this year stand up, by the mercy and providence of God, to pay another. It is well known to most of this assembly, that the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire have been excessively oppressed; and increased to above 8000 francs. Still the confidence of the Committee was such, that they did not slacken read. And the end of time, and the realities of etertimes during the last summer, when the little children had it not been for the charity of the metropolis, many in their operations, and their confidence was not denity, were brought into close connexion with the were taken out of church, they fell down through faintTruly did she agonize to "enter in at the strait gate." &c. represented were erected by Louis XIV. in the

people been restrained from coming out, not having creased, I endeavored to direct her attention clothes to cover them; and when these things were "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of its content of the content o stated to the general meeting in London, they supplied I exhorted her to take hold of His precious us with above 1.2000, and clothes and provisions to a considerable amount, which have been invariably received with great gratitude. But while we have been she replied in the affirmative. We then kneel. troubled and afflicted with these trying times, I trust and poured out our souls in fervent supplicate God has benefited us. I believe many have been driv- on her behalf; and while thus engaged in her en from their sins to reflection, and to look for a better Lord heard and answered. Her fetters were country; and the grace of God has guided them to the Saviour: so that we may well say with David, 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted.' I was remind-tory and praise. Never was a change mo ed, sir, by what my excellent friend said of Mr. But-terworth of the last time I saw him, which was at his. house, after the last time I saw him, which was at his hext she was a traine placed from the house, after the last anniversary meeting, and I shall quenched in the blood of Jesus. The trainer remember the fervency of his prayer on that ocspect to the humble sheds in which it was often deposited. In an inventory of the effects of Mrs. Martha Coytemore, Governor Winthrop's fourth wife, dated Carbon Ferrieres, who observed that all good was to Coytemore, Winthrop's fourth wife, dated to Coytemore and the striphed to Coytemore and the striphe on, the Lord will bless you; no man can be the poor-er for what he gives to the Lord. It is often said,— The Methodists are always begging; you can never go to a Methodist chapel, but there is a collection.' I in praising her Deliverer.' think it is a very good sign; for it shows they have something to give, and a disposition to give it. May God increase the disposition and the power; and in stead of forty-five thousand pounds, may your funds soon rise to ninety thousand pounds. We know little of the misery of idolatry; but if we could see the wretchedness and horror of a great part of the world, we should cuit. Four or five have fled for refuge to the all increase our contributions."

TO BE CONTINUED. REVIVALS.

PEMBROKE AND BRISTOL CIRCUITS, N. H.

Last year my field of labor was on Pembroke cir-The Lord favored the people of Northfield and Sanbornton, with a blessed revival which continued through a great part of the year. I gave some intimations of the blessed work in the Herald last season. anticipated writing a more particular account of the revival, but, for reasons unnecessary to mention, I neglected it. I will say, at this time, that the year ended with encouraging prospects for the cause of reli-gion generally on the circuit. The Methodist society Northfield and Sanbornton, at the commencement of the year, consisted of between 30 and 40 members; recent facts and consider them instead of theoris in the course of the year there were added about 50. Many of them bid fair to be useful in society. blessed result from the revival is, that the Methodist church and society are now preparing to erect a convenicnt house for the worship of God. A few have in London, and the active part taken by them oined the Congregational church in Northfield, a num- interesting services. It has long been a subject to the congregation of ber the Baptist in Sanbornton, and some have not join ed any church.

My appointment this year is on Bristol circuit, with brother R. Newhall for my colleague. We came to fectionately, in foreign lands, they have united in the circuit with peculiar feelings, caused by several reasons; one was, the preachers that labored here last year told us that the state of religion was very low, and, in some places, the societies were in a very divided state; all this we found true to our grief. Another reason which we feel continually to press upon us is our inexperience and insufficiency to stand as watchmen between immortal souls and a holy God; but we think we have come trusting alone in Jehovah, and we have reason to believe that God has come with us .- presented or sustained resolutions with able speed Our first object has been to arouse our brethren and excite them to unite in prayer to God for the outpouring of His Spirit. Glory be to God! He can answer rayer. In a short time we have seen a number made appy, by converting grace. In Bristol the drops of

morey are now falling, and the language of some is,— What shall we do to be saved;" whilst others are reoicing in their Redeemer. One object of our writing at this time is to enlist, if possible, all the friends of Zion to pray for us that God would pour out His Spirit in mighty power on Bristol circuit this year; another object is to remind the preachers and friends that our Camp-meeting commences the 3d day of September, and we hope no one who is acquainted with the expense of preparing a Camp-ground will let any diment hinder them from coming, read to labor for God. We hope to meet such with a wel come hand, and point the mourning soul, already waiting to be healed, to the waters of life

M. NEWHALL, R. NEWHALL.

Bristol, N. H. July 23, 1827.

REVIVAL IN BIDDEFGRD, ME.

The Christian Mirror contains an account of a re vival in Biddeford, written by a person in that town. from which we take the principal facts.

ember, the weekly female prayer-meeting was di be simultaneous, and weekly, as before. At the same time a weekly meeting was instituted, designed for inquirers if any there should be. One meeting, only, of this description had occurred, when at a social visit, levan brethen may seem to be, it is composed of the Spirit of God descended with glorious power. We could feel an indescribable solemnity coming over our spirits, and a thrilling conviction that the place was sacred. Several young females present, all of whom diminished by this vast amount. It may be the were members of a Bible Class, were awakened in- this country. The fields of South America are alm stantly, and signified their readiness to adopt a solemn salvation. All retired from the place, as orphans would retire from the closing grave of a parent. From dist Episcopal Church in their late annual report. could say, humbly, yet joyfully, " Lo this is our God, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in The usual name was now without hesitation him." meeting of this kind after the work began, 40 were present; at the third, 72. For one month the number of hopeful conversions averaged one each day, and notthough necessarily frequent, were numerously attend-The whole number of hopeful conversions is be-Most of these young females were members of the Bible Class, whose attention had been very particularly

A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in a letter dated Belleville circuit, N. J., July 17, rise jets and fountains to a great height. 1327, says, "I witnessed a scene a few evenings since thought that a short account of it might be acceptable to some of your readers.

"On Sabbath night after meeting, while sitting with Lord. May we all be taught to apply our hearts to the family of brother D., at Bloomfield, a few plain but vation of his soul, but had grown quite careless. They were also applicable to a young lady present, the daugh-ter of a local preacher. We soon attended to family worship, when their cases were spread before the Lord, after which we retired to rest. It appears that conviction had been fastened by the Holy Spirit upon the young woman, who went sobbing to her chamber .-Our attention was soon arrested by her cries for mercy; and we were induced to leave our beds to administer, as far as possible, to her comfort. Her distress increased, and her cries became so loud that they were heard at a distance. On entering the room I found her in the deepest agony, writhing under the wounds which the Spirit had inflicted, and crying as from the brink of hell, "God be merciful to me a sinner"-"Lord, save or I perish." I think I never witnessed

Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the the darkness fled before the cheering beams tory and praise. Never was a change mor "whose arm alone brings salvation." Frigid must be that heart that would not work and praise to God, at such a scene as this luctance I took my departure the next ever left the newly adopted daughter of Zion, still a

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

A correspondent from Vermont, writes, to the commencement of the present conference ve labors of the ministers have been blessed on appearances are highly encouraging-may blessing descend on all that region.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1827.

MISSIONARY UNION.

So true it is that distinctiveness in the field of sionary enterprise has a tendency to promote (tian union, words might be thrown away in discusthe subject. It may not be improper to look at a The facts to which we allude are the attendance many distinguished personages from various come nions at the late Missionary meeting of the Wesley gratifying remark how completely missionaries selves have burst the thraldom of party, and how commemoration of sacred institutions; yet it lately that different denominations have uni the anniversary services of a particular deno

At the late anniversary of the Wesleyan Mi ry Society, the Rev. Dr. Henderson and Rev. M lis, of the Church Missionary Society, attende Dr. Henderson is remarkable for his long contin labors in the north of Europe, not so particularly the missionary field, as in travelling to survey i in making translations of the scriptures. One exp sion in his speech, which was published last a gives a melancholy view of the state of religious ligence in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland Russia; it was a depressing thought that those vaste tries contained fewer Christians, acquainted actual progress of religious operations, than the in which the missionary meeting was held. The sp of Mr. Ellis will be given in our next. . His lah an active missionary, have been as much blessed islands of the South Sea as those of any one now ! On his return to England, he visited Boston and parts of the United States, winning many heart his gentle and Christian deportment.-It is plea to hear from his voice in such an assembly.

So noble and commanding have been the missio operations of the Wesleyan connexion, that the at tion of the world is rivetted to the source of these tonishing movements. They would gladly see sincws of that arm which reaches the north the south .-- the rising of the sun, and its down.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this tand, to be sure, in a missionary attitu should be extended to other lands? However the amount of the missionary contributions of our sums, saved by frugality or consecrated as thank-of ings to the Lord, so that the wealth of no single per white for harvest. This interesting portion of the w attracted the attention of the managers of the Me South American mission will not be wanting if can be found willing to consecrate themselves to

PANORAMA OF VERSAILLES.

A splendid painting of the palace of the kings, the gardens, walks, canals and water " that are inclosed in the palace walls may be st the Hall of the Atheneum. The painting ex quite round the Hall; the spectator stands und canopy in the centre, and, looking around, soon himself in the great area before the palace. massy walls of the building are before him with large reservoirs of water, from the centre of side are seen the walks tastefully laid out and fountain, and long roads and canals pierce the wi ness which appears boundless. Nothing can be natural than the appearance of the forest. To a tator, who appears to himself to stand in the cen the area, with his back to the palace, the sylvan nery is charming. It is very easy to forget that are viewing a painting when we can look on e side and see the continuous works of nature ar blending in the distant horizon. The scene is we the skill of the painter who has done it no injus For the particulars below we are indebted to the editor of the Columbian Centinel.

Panorema of Versailles .- An excellent Picture of of Panorema of Versailles.—An excellent Picture of on most spleidid views in Europe, painted by Vanderlyn, in exhibition in the Hall of the Atheneum; and occupil by the whole area of that spacious gallery. We must the Key for a description of the Falace. Gardens, and ous works of Art and Nature represented, all of which a nounced by huges to exhibit the refinement of taste, as and mushic thee, as well as the skill of the artist. Out the Arts require of us to prote briefly.—That the first contractions are the state of the Arts.

age of France,-that they are stated to i ns of dollars, and that this most mad hin the walls, covering five of the appears to have been taken by the Artist the Allies into France, as we find amon sented, the Emperor of Russia, the King many officers, including some American o calculated to awaken political sec is also calculated to awaker pointed by at Versailles that the germe of the Frengan to vegetate, when, in 1739, the States and was immediately conventioned and was immediately conventionably, and then into those Convention the most memorable and eventual of had that it was in the Palace we are ude and fidelity of our Country's Frie to the severity of trial in saving the live merica's first Royal Friend, from the re 60,000 Parisians who had marched the exhibition we think came "fail to a give satisfaction - Columbian Centine

SABBATH SCHO Mr. Edilor,-It is with no comm

felt joy that I am able to announce to that yesterday we organized a Sabl in this town, branch to the New E Though there are a n schools in town connected with or and one conducted under a profess all, yet, for various reasons, we fe make the attempt to raise and su nected with our own church and so In the first place we thought it i late our people to as much warmth ergy of exertion to support a scho where else, as at home in our ow fostering wing of our own church. where the Union sceool is instructe to accommodate all the children the obtained, and it most certainly will much fatigue in walking, to be inst

where they regularly attend public Much gratitude is due to our ou terest they feel and the patronage given to promote this good object. en to the number of above s with the conditions of membership. yet good for enlargement.

The President, Hon. Dutee J. P. ing for the choice of officers, made ing, and encouraging address. origin of the Sabbath schools in En was the project of an individual acorn at first, yet in the short term of has become a mighty tree whos all over one kingdom and are strete nations, and have already reached u na very comprehensive manner up of Sabbath school instruction to ch in places where free schools were large manufacturing establishments bers of children and youths were time allowed either in the summer tending school. These were provi acquire an education to a certain e schools, and had, in some instances. vinced themselves of the worth of a oblige their employers to provide their instruction. He stated that tumultuous assemblages of childre and not only prevent practices of lead them to principles of virtue. I must first be enlightened before an impressions of a religious nature of feelingly expressed his conviction th were all-important in leading the te gion. With the subject of religion, ed himself better acquainted, and cle our minds with the importance of and untiring zeal in the work, in o

objects presented to view by all so Neoport, R 1. July 31, 1327.

LITERARY AND SCI

Magnetic Needles ... It is stated in a la man's Journal, that Professor Faton, of the N.Y. has discovered that the occasional needles in compasses, is to be attributed posit of very small fragments of iron or s pointing the needles with a cap of brass of is pronounced to be effectual.

A copy of the Completensian Polyglo ported for the Protestant Episcopal Semi was supposed by the New York Daily Ad the only copy that had been introduced it Boston Daily Advertiser corrects this e and gives the following facts:

There is a copy of the Complutensia brary of Harvard College, in very good is also in the Harvard College Library a Polyglot, which is as rare as the Comp Paris Polyglot, in ten volumes imperial than either of the others, and of the Lor valuable than all the rest, there are three lly bound, was once the proper Earl of Clarendon, to whom it was pres

METHODIST MAGAZ Contents for August - Pastoral Duties to twenty-eight young preachers on their connexion in the Wesleyan Methodist Rev. Joseph Entwisle—Memoir of Mrs Review of the Rev. F. Garrettson's se Chan-Anecdote of the Inquisition—Sing timents with regard to the Wesleyau Zeal in the cause of Missions—Sunday Methodist Episcopal Church—Short Sk State of the Missions under the direction of the M. E. Church—Revivals—Death of MET—Poerry, Time and Frequision.

ner-Poetry : Time and Eternity. YOUTH'S INSTRUCTER AND Contents for August.—The Araucania al Washington—Letter of the Princes idley—The Intemperate Husband—A Scripture language—Instructive Anecdo down in Pennsylvania—The Orohan Bo The Swedish Sailor Boy-A Morning sected—Original Anecdote—Concluding dress on Card playing—A Dialogue—Win True Courage—Power of Eloquence—Pa Self Examination.

CHILD'S MAGAZIN Contents for August.—What is it for loly Scriptures?—The Saviour's Invitat Holy Scriptures?—The Saviour's Invitation for Religion—Sunday School Broth and Customs of the Jews and other Natio Bible---Pride---Natural History, The Lion Sabbath School Scholar--I am not afro estions for August-A good use of a Sl iday Scholar-My Teacher's Prayer-Filial Tenderness-Poetry: An aged Hymn-Lines addressed to a little Boy Hymn---Lines addressed to a Mother---Verses for the Sabbath Day.

GENERAL INTELL

FOREIGN.

Last from Europe .-- We have rethe London Courier to June 14th. the success of the Duke of Welling bonded corn in warehouses should market for sale, till the price of corr per quarter, grain rose 4 a 5s. A have ceased to urge the adoption of an amendment. The account of

measure has subjected them to very The Duke of Wellington's moti House of the British parliament, i Coro Bill, so called, intended to re of grain, in certain cases and to ence tation of it, when the price of that r dom is very high, has prevailed by and thus the Bill recommended by ters is lost. This looks like an ution; because the Bill does not mathe the views and policy of Lord Liver

haway the sin of the wo ld of His precious promi I asked if she believed now to bless her; to w in fervent supplication to thus engaged in prayer Her fetters were br he cheering beams of the broke forth into shouts of was a change more obved to be sinking into hell cked from the burning Jesus. The transition it was worthy of that I salvation." Frigid, ind ould not wather to ture the next evening ughter of Zion, still en

uring which her conflict

direct her attention

SBURY, VT.

Vermont, writes, that present conference year we been blessed on this fled for refuge to Christ encouraging-may a hat region.

HERAL

AUGUST 8, 1827.

ARY UNION

activeness in the field of tendency to promote Cl be thrown away in discusve part taken by them in has long been a subje completely missionaries raldom of party, and hor lands, they have united in red institutions; vet it lenominations have uni ces of a particular deno

ary of the Wesleyan Mis r. Henderson and Rev. Mr resolutions with able spee Denmark, Sweden, Iceland. sing thought that those vast

They would gladly see which reaches the north ng of the sun, and its

missionary attitude, and are uc ong the native tribes of the the time arrived when her ha to other lands? However sionary contributions of our eem to be, it is composed of I ity or consecrated as thank-o at the wealth of no single pers ast amount. It may be thu elds of South America are alre is interesting portion of the w on of the managers of the Me ch in their late annual report, belief that means to suppo sion will not be wanting if to consecrate themselves to

MA OF VERSAILLES. ing of the palace of the Fr walks, canals and water w the palace walls may be se thencum. The painting ext all; the spectator stands und e, and, looking around, soon at area before the palace. building are before him with water, from the centre of w tains to a great height. On walks tastefully laid out and rden. In the rear is a stupen roads and canals pierce the wil boundless. Nothing can be n carance of the forest. To as to himself to stand in the cent oack to the palace, the sylvan It is very easy to forget that nting when we can look on e ontinuous works of nature and tant horizon. The scene is wo inter who has done it no injus below we are indebted to the

nhian Centinel. ailles.—An excellent Picture of one of in Europe, painted by Vanderlyn, is Iall of the Atheneum; and occupies that spacious gallery. We must refusion of the Falace. Gardens, and many that the capible is the sefurment of taste, see the second of taste, see the second of taste, I Nature represented, all of which are to exhibit the refinement of taste, so well as the skill of the artist. Our of us to note, briefly, — That the Fa e erected by Louis XIV, in the Aug.

are of France,-that they are stated to have cost fourteen milof dollars, and they are sated to have considered in a dollars, and that this most magnificent of Royal, Essiments is embosomed in a forest of 50 miles in circumthe Palace, Gardens, Walks, Canals, &c. enclosed ference—the lalace, Gardens, Walks, Canals, &c. enclosed within the walls, covering five of the miles—That the view appears to have been taken by the Artist after the entrance of the Allies into France, as we find among the spectators represented, the Emperor of Russia, the Kingoski russia, as well as many officers, including some Americans. And that the scene is also calculated to awaken political specifications.—as it was it Versailles that the germe of the French Revolution first be-

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

where the Union secool is instructed is much too small

paccommodate all the children that may easily be

Much gratitude is due to our our friends for the in-

terest they feel and the patronage they have already

giren to promote this good object. Ladies and gen-

The President, Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, at the meet-

ing for the choice of officers, made a very able, teel-

was the project of an individual man, and a small

acorn at first, yet in the short term of a very few years,

places where free schools were not enjoyed-in

arge manufacturing establishments where large num-

ine allowed either in the summer or winter for at-

acquire an education to a certain extent by Sabbath

chools, and had, in some instances, been so fully con-

vinced themselves of the worth of an education, as to

blige their employers to provide other means for

their instruction. He stated that it would prevent

tunultuous assemblages of children on the Sabbath,

and not only prevent practices of vice, but it would

lead them to principles of virtue. Lastly, as the mind

feelingly expressed his conviction that Sabbath schools

limself better acquainted, and closed by impressing

objects presented to view by all societies of this kind.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Marnetic Needles ... It is stated in a late number of Silli-

an's Journal, that Professor Eaton, of the Reusalaer School,
Y has discovered that the occasional irregularities of the

A copy of the Completensian Polyglot has been lately im-

only cony that had been introduced into this country. The

METHODIST MAGAZINE.

Contents for August .- Pastoral Duties, a charge addressed

YOUTH'S INSTRUCTER AND GUARDIAN.

feture language-Instructive Anecdote-Horse racing put

CHILD'S MAGAZINE.

Contents for August.—What is it for a child to know the oly Scriptures?—The Saviour's Invitation—Youth the seam for Religiou—Sunday School Brothers—On the Manners

ad Customs of the Jews and other Nations mentioned in the

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Last from Europe .-- We have received our files of

ure has subjected them to very severe censures.

The Dake of Wellington's motion in the upper

grain, in certain cases and to encourage the impor-

om is very high, has prevailed by a small majority;

ters is lost. This looks like an unreasonable opposi-tion; because the Bill does not materially vary from

and thus the Bill recommended by the present minis

n of it, when the price of that raised in the king-

compasses, is to be attributed to the accidental de

impasses, is to be attributed to the accidental de-small fragments of iron or steel near the point of The remedy which he has discovered is, the

Advertiser corrects this erroneous supposition,

he needles with a cap of brass or silver. The remedy

Vengart. R 1. July 31, 1327.

With the subject of religion, however, he wish-

S. NORRIS.

hara they regularly attend oublic worship.

yet good for enlargement.

On the evening of Thursday last, Mr. Charles Green, the veteran aronaut, made his 69th ascent in his splendid balloon, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire, under the most discouraging circumstances. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Simmons, a were and was immediately converted first into a National assembly, and then into those Conventions which produced gentleman of Reading, who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy. The following interesting particuassembly, and memorable and eventful of recorded Revolutions;—
the most memorable and eventful of recorded Revolutions;—
the said that it was in the falace we are viewing, that the fortisaid and fidelity of our Country's Friend, Lafayette, was put
to the severity of trial in saving the lives of the Family of Aiars of his tempestuous voyage are thus described by Mr. Green:

"My second ascent from this town, since I left London being announced to take place on Thursday last, nerca's first Royal Friend, from the resentment of a mass of all the necessary preparations were made, and the balloon was inflated early in the day. Notwithstand-The shirting we think came fail to receive paironage, and give satisfacting — Columbian Centinel. ing the morning being very squally, a great number of visitants had assembled on the ground before 2 o'clock, at which hour we were visited by a most tremendous storm of hail, rain and thunder, the wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane, which in a very few sec-onds cleared the ground of the company, and threat-Mr. Editor,-It is with no common degree of heartat joy that I am able to announce to the friends of Zion, ened inevitable destruction to the balloon itself which at vesterday we organized a Sabbath School Society could scarcely be kept down although loaded with 2 town, branch to the New England Conference tons weight of iron and the united exertions of nearly Though there are a number of Sunday 100 individuals holding to the network. This storm chools in town connected with other denominations, continued I hour when it partially subsided, and beand one conducted under a profession of equal love to twixt 4 and 5 o'clock the clouds broke up and disall yet, for various reasons, we felt in duty bound to persed; but the winds continued to rage with unabat make the attempt to raise and support a school coned fury the whole of the evening. A little before 6 o'clock the ground being filled with company, I ennected with our own church and society.

In the first place we thought it impossible to stimutered the car followed by my compagnon du voyage, late our people to as much warmth of feeling and en-Mr. Simmons, who had once before ascended with me ergy of exertion to support a school of this kind any from Reading; and having secured the grappling iron, where else, as at home in our own chapel under the and all the necessary apparatus, at 6 o'clock precise fostering wing of our own church. Besides, the place

ly I gave the word "away." The moment the machine-was disencumbered of its weight, it was torn, by the violence of the wind, from obtained, and it most certainly will save the children the exhausted assistance, who had been contending with fatigue in walking, to be instructed in that place with the combined fury of the elements, during the whole day, and bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a south-easterly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies temen to the number of above sixty have complied of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air, unwith the conditions of membership, and the prospect is til at length they became united; at which moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us; but perceiving other ing, and encouraging address. He referred to the strata floating at the same elevation we were sailing, orign of the Sabbath schools in England. Though it which, from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter. I considered it prudent to discharge 20lb. of ballast; and we rose nearly half t has become a mighty tree whose branches spread a mile above the elevation, where I considered we all over one kingdom and are stretching to far distant were perfectly safe and beyond their influence. Hownations, and have already reached us. He expatiated ever awful our situation might have been considered in a very comprehensive manner upon the good effects of Sabbath school instruction to children of the poor those on the earth who witnessed the storm which followed, it was highly interesting to us, as I had an opportunity of observing, among other phenomena, that every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars ers of children and youths were employed, and no of clouds within the distance of a mile round, became attracted, and appeared to concentrate their force ending school. These were provided with means to with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the at-

mosphere clear and calm beneath and around us. With very trifling variation, we continued the same course until about a quarter past seven, when I began to make preparations for a descent; and having opened the valve, and suffered a quantity of gas to escape we reached within 500 feet of the earth; but perceiving from the disturbed surface of the rivers and lakes beneath us, that a strong current of air still existed must first be enlightened before any deep or lasting near the earth, we again ascended, and continued on impressions of a religious nature could be made, he course until upwards of half-past seven, when I deter mined to make a final decent, which was safely effectapportant in leading the tender mind to reli- ed in a meadow field in the garish of Cranley, in Sur rev. situate between Guilford and Horsham, and 53 niles from Newbury; which stormy, yet in a great our minds with the importance of vigorous exertion | degree interesting voyage, was performed in one hour and untiring zeal in the work, in order to realize the and a half. Every accommodation and assistance was afforded us, and the balloon and its appendages being properly secured, we returned to Newbury on Friday norning, and received the hearty congratulations of those, who, from the effects of the storm below. entertained strong doubts of our reaching terra firma in safety. My companion appeared highly gratified with the novelty of his situation, and I cannot speak too highly of his coolness and presence of mind amidst the surrounding dangers .- London paper.

The English Judges have laid down two important rules in cases of Breach of Promise and Seduction .--One is, that the parents of daughters shall not recover damages if they have neglected to inform the parents of young men of their proposals or intentions, while tted for the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in New York. It is supposed by the New York Daily Advertiser, that this was is, that parents cannot substantiate a claim to compensation, if they have been so careless as to leave their daughters sitting up with their suitors for hours is a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot in the Li- after themselves and the rest of the family have retir- tricts. brary of Harvard College, in very good preservation. There ed.

CEEECE

salso in the Harvard College Library a copy of the Antwerp obydet, which is as rare as the Corplutensian, one of the aris Polyglot, in ten volumes imperial folio, more splendid than either of the others, and of the London, which is more Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Greek comvaluable than all the rest, there are three copies, one of which, spleudidly bound, was once the property of the celebrated harl of Clarendon, to whom it was presented by the author, of Washington.

The Porte will not listen to any overtures for the acification of Greece, though strenuously urged by the English and Russian Ambassadors at Constantino ion into full ple. In the mean time, the Turks are reinforcing in diameter. twenty-eight young preachers on their admission into full mexion in the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by the their armies in Greece, which are disciplined after the Bev. Joseph Entwisle—Memoir of Mrs. Sarah H. Weim— Anninianism, being a reply to the Dutch Reformed Magazine— Review of the Rev. F. Garrettson's sermon—Sacred Criti-European manner. There will be some desperate Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica is do well to refuse to be employed by a distant with regard to the Wesleyan Missionary Society—

Law in the cause of Missions—Sunday School Union of the Metholist Episcopal Church—Short Sketches of Revivals—

Lord Cochrane, if he be provided with money and Metholist Episcopal Church—Short Sketches of Revivals—

Lord Cochrane, if he be provided with money and Metholist Episcopal Church—Short Sketches of Revivals—

Lord Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica is do well to refuse to be employed by a crown to be completely and the company of the National Latelling and the company of the Nati provisions, will accomplish much; already he has ef-State of the Missions under the direction of the Miss. Society of the M. Church--Revivals--Death of the Rev. John Creature-Poetry: Time and Eternity. fected a union of the two Greek Assemblies. Genercommand all the land forces, and the brave, active, ington. Contents for August.—The Araucanians, continued—Gen-al Washington—Letter of the Princess Charlotte—Bishop adley—The Intemperate Husband—A severe Reproof in and persevering Col. Fabrier commands in the Acropolis of Athens. The hopes of Greece are revived; her ultimate success, however distant, is certain; and wn in Pennsylvania.—The Orohan Boy.—Prayer answered The Swedish Sailor Boy.—A Morning Thought—Good ef-ted—Original Aucodote—Concluding part of Dr. Nott's Ad-Turks will, within twenty years, be driven from Constantinople, and compelled to retire to their Asiatic ess on Card playing—A Dialogue—Wm. Pitt—Avalauche— ue Courage—Power of Eloquence—Passing Time—Puetry:

Defeat and Butchery of the Greeks .- The last Par is papers contain melancholy tidings concerning the poor Greeks-two thousand five hundred of whom had been put to the sword! The Commercial Advertiser

"The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men Bible—Pride—Natural History, The Lion—Happy Death of a Sabbath School Scholar—I am not afraid to die—Scripture Questions for August—A good use of a Shilling—The Prayer Sunday Scholar—My Teacher's Prayer—The Collier Boy—Filial Tenderners—Poetry: An aged Minister's Evening Hymn—Lines addressed to a little Boy on the Death of his Mother—Verses for the Sabbath Day.

for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the north of the Pyrquestions for August—A good use of a Shilling—The Prayer—The Collier Boy—Filial Tenderners—Poetry: An aged Minister's Evening Hymn—Lines addressed to a little Boy on the Death of his Mother—Verses for the Sabbath Day. for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched tack on the Turks and was killed, with 300 of his men. On the 6th an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men, sent by Redschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 22 Philhelle the London Courier to June 14th. In consequence of ists, 18 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in success of the Duke of Wellington's motion, that killed was 2,500 men. Lord Cochrane with difficulty onded corn in warehouses should not be offered in succeeded in taking on board the fleet the remnant of market for sale, till the price of corn had arisen to 66s the Army, and General Church in rallying his troops, er quarter, grain rose 4 a 5s. And the Ministry narrowly escaped being made prisoner. The expediave ceased to urge the adoption of the Bill, with such tion is said to have been well planned, and the defeat amendment. The account of the Peers in this is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry. The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Ause of the British parliament, in relation to the thens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, Gener-Corn Bill, so called, intended to regulate the prices al Church still kept possession of the heights of Palermo with 3000 men, and on the 16 of May, that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelago in search of reinforcements.

The garrison of St. Spiridion, manned by a few hundred Turks, had been taken by the Greeks, who the views and policy of Lord Liverpool, who had the massacred their infidel foes. This movement so in- House, it is stated, that more than 500 were intempe-

support of a large majority of the Peers as well as of the Commons.—Boston Gazetta.

Mr. Charles Green's account of his perilous ascent

Commons.—Charles Green's acc

The Paris Constitutionnel has not perfect confidence in the reports of the great defeat of the Greeks. The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste,

dated the 3d of June:—
The Acropolis still held out on the 16th of May, after the sanguinary defeat of the Greek army. reported at Syra that the Greek Admiral de Rigny Mr. Peter C. Browne, proposes to send the skeleton and Com. Hamilton shad arrived at the Pireus for the and Com. Hamilton shad arrived at the Pireus fee the to Europe.

purpose of obtaining an honorable capitulation for the brave defenders of the Acropolis, but the Seraskier (Alabama) paper was not disposed to grant it. No circumstantial details of the unfortunate events which have taken place under the walls of Athens are yet known: it is only ascertained that the first attack of the Greeks against the camp of the Turks promised the most happy result. out the Seraskier having, during the action, received reinforcement of 8000 men, the Greeks were compelled to surrender. Alas! it is no longer possible for as to doubt the defeat of the Greeks befor Athens; this sad news is confirmed from all quarters.

Gen. Church .-- Sir Richard Church, who is now the head of the Greek land forces, is, according to the Enquirer, an officer who has greatly distinguished imself during the war of England with France. raised a regiment in the Ionian Islands, known by the name of the Greek Light Infantry. After the peace of 1815 he entered into the service of the King of Naples, and was appointed Governor General of the eastern provinces of the kingdom. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Neapolitan t sicily, and was present at the revolution in Palermo. whence he escaped at great personal haz ard. The pular party afterwards imprisoned him in the castle of Naples. He was liberated when the affairs of the 'arbonari took a disastrous turn. Gen. Church has cen, from that period to the present, out of employ. He is regarded as an officer of great sagacity, enterpris and courage. It is, however, somewhat curious to see person distinguished for his attachment to the cause f Neapolitan despotism now commanding the free pirits of Greece. General Church is of Irish family. There is a very interesting account of his adventures and escape from Sicily, during the troubles of 1820, to be found in some of the late numbers of the London

Turkish Justice .- The following abstract of a leter, from Constantinople, shows with what case Turkish Court of inquiry can settle a doubtful ques-

"On Friday last, the 23d, the Grand Seignor hav ing gone to perform his nounday prayers at the mosque of the Bombardiers, two vessels of war anchored in the neighborhood, saluted him as he passed. A ball discharged from one of the cannon, happened to wound one of the rowers of the boat which followed immediately behind that of the Sultan. The event gave rise to many conjectures. It is not known whether it was the result of accident or of criminal intention. The captain of the vessel has been strangled with all his crew.

Mexico -Mexican papers to the 5th July received here, indicate the prevalence of much uneasiness throughout the Union. Measures were in train for listranchising and disarming the old Spaniards. friar Arenas had been executed at an early hour on the first June. He was shot in the back, and his agitation deprived him of the power of walking as he approached the fatal spot. His body was exposed for three hour , and he was then buried in a convent. He was a native of New Castle, and about 50 years of

Hardi -- A letter to the editors of the American. from a friend at Port au Prince, under date of the 25th inst. says, "The island is not so quiet as when I was here last. On the 3d inst. four government Officers Chambers, has been appointed by the public adminisrested, and now await their trial.

extraordinary unconcern with which the Burmese condemned to be shot or decapitated go to execution.

> --- Age ---DOMESTIC.

Boston. The annual appropriation of two dollars to the children, has been applied by the committee of one Journal. district to the formation of juvenile libraries. The number of schools is fifty-two, divided into eight district to the plate for the Branches, are in circulation. A living. They were all of the Society of Friends, but they

overboard fro mittee in London, to Dr. Wm. Thornton, of the City an untimely grave. Mr. Welch's conduct on this besides various other defects in the engraving. occasion, is deserving the notice of the Humane So-

Intemperance.- The builders in Utica, N. Y., have three Spanish pirates. esolved unanimously to employ no journeyman who

Editorial Promotion .- Joseph Gales, jr. Esq., coeditor of the National Intelligencer, has been elected shockingly beaten and bruised by the villains. Mayor of the City of Washington, in place of Col. al Church, an excellent and experienced officer, will Weightman, appointed Cashier of the Bank of Wash-

Two men at Syracuse, N. Y., who had sought shelter under a hav-stack, on the 20th inst., during a show-

they had imprudently placed near them. A new popular Preacher .- There is, says the Phiadelphia Messenger, a Mr. Pope now preaching in Dublin, and various other parts of Ireland, with wonderful success. He is a young man, and has received ordination, but refuses to accept a call or living. It is said that he has not been excelled, in powers of oratory, even by Whitefield, when alive. He commands immense congregations, so large, indeed, that no house can contain half of them, and he has commenced preaching in the open air. He is supported by the nobility, and the high and low crowd in multitudes when he

preaches. Murder .-- The N. V. Commercial has published the trial of Strang at Albany for murder. It is another proof that there is no escape for the criminal. The circumstantial evidence was very strong-the marks of his feet-the silence of the house dog-the purchase of the ride, the marks on it, the very bill given-the finding it where he find concealed it-and poison where he had placed it-were all in evidence. sures are fatal to Mrs. Whipple as to character, and calculated to destroy the sympathy which has existed for her, if not disproved. Several witnesses, deposed to their belief of her passing a night with Strang at a public house. They were confident as to the persons, though they declined swearing to the identity. The \$20 bill, used to purchase the rifle with which her husband was killed-also appears to have been traced to her. A man was in the room with Mr. Whipple when he was shot, and saw the murderer at the through which he fired; but could not identify him .-Several of the inmates of the house had heard Strang talk of killing Mr. W. but still he was neither secured nor watched, and Mr. W. had no suspicions of him.

Of 620 paupers received into the Baltimore Alms-

The skeleton of a Mammouth, in a remarkable state of preservation, has been lately found on Schooley mountain, in New Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Easton canal. It was buried to the depth of 3 feet in the earth. It is said to be much larger than that in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, and that one It was of the tusks weighs about 150 lbs. The proprietor,

A Negro Burnt at the Stake!!!—The Tuscaloosa Alabama) paper, of June 20th, says, "Some time dur-ng the last week, one of those outrageous transactions and, we really think, disgraceful to the character of civilized man-took place near the north-east boundry line of Perry, adjoining Bibb and Antauga counties. The circumstances, we are informed by a gen-deman from that county, are-That a Mr. McNeily having lost some clothing or some other property, of no great value, the slave of a neighboring planter was charged with the theft. McNeily, in company with his brother, found the negro driving his master's wagon; they seized him, and either did, or were about, to chastise him, when the negro stabbed McNeily, so that e died in an hour afterwards. The negro was taken efore a Justice of the Peace, who, after scrious deberation, waved his authority-perhaps, through fear, s the crowd of persons from the above counties had offected to the number of seventy or eighty, near Mr. cople's (the Justice's) house. He acted as President f the mob, and put the vote, when it was decided he ould be immediately executed by being burnt to death the sable culprit was led to a tree and tied to it, and large quantity of pine knots collected and placed aound him, and the fatal torch was applied to the pile, ven against the remonstrances of several gentlemen the were present; and the miserable being was, in a hort time, burnt to ashes. An inquest was held over ie remains, and the Sheriff of Perry co. with a cominy of about 20 men, repaired to the neighborhood there this barbarous act took place, to secure those oncerned, but with what success we have not heard. We hope he will succeed in bringing the perpetrators of so high-handed a measure, to account to their country for their conduct in this affair. This is the second legro who has been thus put to death, without judge r jury, in that county."

BROOKVILLE, (Indiana,) July 10. Earthquake of July 5. 1827.—The editor of the Western Emporium," under the above date, remarks at, on the previous day (the 5th inst.) the shock of an arthquake was sensibly felt at Centreville, about six clock in the morning: that it lasted 15 or 20 secads-that those who noticed it, felt the buildings ock, and that every thing in them seemed to be in notion. He states that it was perfectly calm at the

To the above statements we would add, that, at the ame time, similar convulsive motions of the earth were felt in this town, but most sensibly on its eastern border, near the east fork of the White water

In this part of the town, at an extensive tannery, a oung man, who was at that moment on the top of a arge stack of bark, was so alarmed at the shaking and king of the stack, from an expectation of its falling and injuring him, that he precipitately descended to he ground; and the owner of the establishment being esent, on stepping into the vard, found the vats and coze in the vats in great agitation. A large brick currying house, attached to the establishment, was ikewise much shaken; the doors, windows, &c. at the same time rattling. A heavy, rumbling noise, like very distant thunder, was also observed.

Remedy for Intemperance.-Mr. Andrew M. Fanwere tried, condemned and shot, for a conspiracy to trator to dispose of the quantity now remaining on hand murder President Boyer. Two more have been ar- Mr. Fanning is in possession of the original recipe of ested, and now await their trial.

A recent British traveller in Burmah speaks of the Hart, M. D. B, these gentlemen the medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in Rutgers' medical college. Those They smoke a segar on the way, and continue to do who purchase this medicine should be careful to apply so, with perfect sang froid, until the fatal moment. The great celebrity which it has obtained, will, no doubt, cause it to be counterfeited, or imitated. Indeed we have just heard of a sudden death, which was occa-Three thousand one hundred and thirty-four chil- sioned by taking some poisonous drugs in the shape of dren receive instruction in the Primary Schools in a remedy for intemperance. But that which is prepared by the above successors to Dr. Chambers, we each school, to be expended for rewards to encourage believe to be perfectly harmless .- Ch. Advocate and

striking defect is discovered in the engraving of the all thought it lawful and right to bear arms in defence of their exertions of Mr. James Welch, an Irish laborer, who names of Murray, Draper, Fairman, and Co., in small jumped into the water after him, was rescued from letters at the bottom of the bill are badly executed-

Highway Robbery .- A young gentleman from the fighting; but, as stated in the proclamation of Lord indulges in excessive drinking. The journeymen would eastward was robbed on the Providence turnpike, a Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica is do well to refuse to be employed by any master buildfew days since, of about \$150, in bills, by three emifree from the presence of the enemy. The energy of er who is addicted to the same habit. it is expected have been taken. The young man was

Melancholy accident .- Drowned at Fair Haven near this city, on the afternoon of the 30th ult. four boys, by the upsetting of a small boat. The names of the boys drowned were, Albert, son of Mr. Hervey Rowe, aged 15; Harry and Wyllis, aged 15 and 8 may be a prophecy verified by events, that the urks will, within twenty years, be driven from Conclinging to the boat, was about 13 years of age. This accident occurred on the east side of the river, about half a mile north of the bridge, and the same distance elemity, were truly anionating and glorious. She was a memform any person who could render assistance.—The boat being too heavily laden filled and unset. Young half a mile north of the bridge, and the same distance boat being too heavily laden, filled and upset. Young Rowe and the lad who was saved, being good swim mers, succeeded in getting two of the others on to the bottom of the boat, and whilst endeavoring to get the third boy on, the boat turned again right side upwards, and carried all of them under. One of the boys finally disengaged himself from the rest of them and recovered his hold upon the boat, and was saved. The water where the boat upset was 6 feet deep .--When persons arrived to assist them, the boat had floated along considerable from the spot where they sunk -- the water was so muddy that their bodies could not be seen, and there was no other mode of determining where they were, than that of wading about and diving, which delayed the discovery of them so long that life had departed. These boys had all attended school that day, and were on their way home, when they got into the boat to amuse themselves, as is the every day habit of boys living in the neighborhood of The mothers of the boys were the first to arrivers. rive at the fatal spot, but their efforts were unavailing. The funeral of the boys was attended next day by an unusual large concourse of people, and addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, of East Haven, and the Rev. Mr. Merwin of this city New Haven Register.

> Resuscitation of the drowned .-- As this is the season when persons frequently lose their lives by drowning, it may not be amiss to publish the best method for resuscitating them when taken from the water, instead of the old method of holding them up by the heels, rolling the body upon a barrel, &c. which of itself is enough to kill one. This prescription has been often before published, but it will bear repetition.

When a person is taken out of the water supposed to be drowned, the first and chief object is to make the body warm and restore respiration, breathing. To effect these, dry the body as speedily as possible, and place it is blankets in bed. Continue to rub the body with dry cloths. Apply bladders or bottles of het wa-ter or heated bricks to the sole of the feet. Let the patient have plenty of air according to the season, and give him every opportunity to breathe. If breathing does not soon occur, inflate the lungs by closing one nostril and blowing up the other with a pair of bellows or the mouth. Continue these operations until the arrival of a physician who ought to be sent for with all possible treed. If no Physician all possible speed .- If no Physician can be procured, the warm bath and bleeding may be added. The a-bove modes of recovery should be continued for 3 hours, if animation be not sooner restored; and the operators should not be discouraged from the circums stance of the patient having been under water even more than half an hour .- Alb. Daily Advertiser.

From Halifax.-We have received Halifax dates to the 15th ult. Our correspondent informs us that there was no political news of importance. Lake was about to sail for England in H. M. ship Jupiter; to be succeeded in the command of the station by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, who had just arrived.

The distress of the emigrants landed in Hailfax during the season, is represented as being melancholy in the extreme. There are at present about 500 persons dependent upon the public charity, some of whom are suffering from disease and others confined in the Poor house. Death is daily thioning their numbers. Nearly forty have died since their landing. Even those who are free from sickness, are so enfeebled and emaciated from the effects of the voyage, across the Atlantic, that they are totally unable to work, and un-less charity should hold out to them her benevolent meed, the consequences might in many instances be fatal.

The same is said of those emigrants who have been anded in large numbers in St. John, Miramichi, and P. Edward's Island. Numerous instances of misery and suffering among them, are sufficient to touch the most obdurate heart.—Whole families have travelled across the country from Miramichi to Frederickton in search of work, with nothing to subsist on, save the scanty contents of a knapsack, and the charity of the settlers along whom they passed.

The season in the British Provinces of Nova-Sco-

tia, New Brunswick, &c. is said to be in the highest degree favorable to the hopes of the husbandman. prospect for ten years has equalled the present .- Am

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting holden in Fairfield, Me. in the neighborhood of what is called the " Ten Lots," commencing the 3d day of September next; at which all the Preachers on Kennebec District are requested, and all others respectfully invited. to at-tend. EZEKIEL ROBINSON, for D. HUTCHINSON, P. E.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Charles Edward Noyes to Miss Sarah Friend minions: Mr. Sanuel H. Mitchell to Miss Elizabeth S. Fen-y: Mr. Bela Warner to Miss Emeline Pitts: Mr. Henry New-all to Miss Sally Bailey: Mr. Theodore Bartlett, of North-mpton. to Miss Adeline Broughton. In Hingham, Mass., 10th ult., Pev. Thomas Asbury, of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, to Mrs. Sarah Herrick. In Bolton, Rev. Nathaniel Gage, of Nashna, N. H., to Miss Alby R. Gardner, daughter of the Hon Stephen P G. In Plymouth, Mr. Samuel Joslyn, of this city, to Miss Adeline Tinkham

line Tinkham
In Westbrook, Mr. George W. Fling, of Boston, to Miss Susannah McClinch Howard Angier.
In Exerc. N. H. Mr. Aaron Sweet, of Boston, to Miss Frances G. B. Chamberlain.

DEED.

In this city, Edward Hale, aged 16, youngest son of the late In this city, Edward Hale, aged 16. youngest son of the late Mr. Samuel H.: Mr. John D. Saunders, 60. Mr. James Hewitt, 59; Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Joseph S. Hastings, 35; Miss Margaret Dunlap, 30. Charlotte Cole, 33. Mrs. Hannah Ward, 63: Levi, eldest son of Mr. Levi. Younger; aged 7 and a half years; Widow Mary Usher, 75: Mrs. Mana Whiting, wife of Calvin Whiting, 23: Lea. Oliver Everett, late of Sharou, 78: James Henry Coffin, aged 10 morths, child of Mr. Aaron Coffin. Miss Sarah Warner, eldest diagniter of William and Sarah Goddard, 20.

In Albion, Me., Deborah Washburn, aged 16. (dweether of In Albion, Me., Deborah Washburn, aged 16. (dweether of

In Albion, Me, Deborah Washburn, aged 16, (drughter of almuna W., Esq.,)-killed by lightning, which struck the

New York, Mr. Isaac W. Smith, printer, late of Boston In Trenton, N. J., Miss Eliza M Suynam, daugnter of John Suydam, 1590, of N. Pork. While viewing the Falls with her family, she fell from the Table Rock into the raging cataract, and was precipitated to the feaming and rocky anysis, a distance of seventy five feet. Her remains were not found till the

In Warwick, R. I., Elihu Greene, Esq., brother of the great

striking defect is discovered in the engraving of the ship, water, and sky, in the left part of the vignette, overboard from Wales' wharf, Sca-street, but by the exertions of Mr. James Welch, an Irish laborer, who jumped into the water after him, was rescued from an untimely grave. Mr. Welch's conduct on this occasion, is deserving the notice of the Humane Society.

The Providence Washington Insurance Company have presented \$300 to Edmund Dobson, mate of the Dondy of the Forest.—Lewis and Clark, in their Travels, mention a tree 318 feet high, and only 3 feet in diameter.

Intemperance.—The builders in Utica, N. Y., have me in Paradise." Blessed are the dead who die in the Lor

In Oxford, Mass., 30th ult., widow Mary Hurd, aged 82 .-In Oxford, Mass., 30th uit., widow Mary Fint, aged-32—She had long been a member of the Congregational church, and departed this life in the full assurance of hope, and the triumph of faith.

In Boxborough, Mass., on the 31st July. Mr. Silas Stone, aged 85. The editor of the New York Christian Advocate is

specifully desired to insert the above. respectfully desired to insert the above.
On Sundar evening before last, in the 82d year of her age, Miss Abigail Green. She exhibited a lively and beautiful example of the power of true religion upon the heart, in a holy life and godly conversation, so that all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance were charmed with her society. Her departure is a source of great regret and deep sorrow to a numerous-circle of friends and relatives; yet they moorn not without hope of a reunion with the fond object of their soliciture in another, better, and fairer clime. Her confidence in God and views of immortality and bliss, while she stood on the verge of

> SHIP NEWS. PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, July 30—Arrived, brigs Creole, Loring, New Orleans; Stuanger, Churchill, Hartford. At Quarantine, Brigs Actress, Stanley, Point Petre: Maria. Vaughan, Bristol, R. L.

MONDAY, July 30—Arrived, brigs Creole, Loring, New Orleans; Stranger, Churchill, Hartford. At Quarantine, brigs Actress, Stanley, Foint Petre: Maria-Vaughan, Bristoi, R. I.—Cleared, brig Eeaver, Itsley, Surinam; Chalcedony, King, Richmond: Cybelle, Homes, Baltimore.

TUESDAY, July 31—Arrived, schs. Lewis, Nickerson, New York: Tacific, Kingsbury, ditto; sloops Washington, Bacon, and Cicero, Baker, Albany. At Quarantine, brig. Hope, Loring, Gibraltar.—Cleared, brigs Argus, Robbins, Labrador and Europe. Reward, Emery, Cape Haytien: schs. Amanda, Gardner, St. Thomas.

WEDNESDAY, August I—Arrived, schs. Hope, Hammond, Philadelphia; Ostrich, Burgess, Elizabeth City; Turk, Howes. New York.—Cleared, brigs Garnet, Torrey, Havana and Europe: Oracle, Higgins, Matanaas. Mary and Eliza, Talbot, Savannah; Kren-lin, Wood, Alexandria.

FRIDAY, August 3—Arrived, brigs Charlotte, Latinop, St. Ubes: Factor, Prince, Echmond: sch. Hunter, Harris, Norfolk: sloops Facific., Dighton. Albany. Pearl. Colby, Salisbury. At Quarantine, brig bold Jack, Milliken. New Orleans.

SATURDAY. August 4—Arrived, brigs Wolga, Sargent, Cronstadt; Florida. Quincy, ditto: Flot, Middhetown: Fackphia: sloops Hero. New York: Diamond, Middhetown: Fackphia: sloops Hero. New York: Diamond, Middhetown: Fackphia: sloops Hero. New York: Diamond, Middhetown: Lackphia: sloops Hero. New York: Diamond, Middhetown: Lackphia: Stripta. At Quarantific, brig Daniel Webster, Davis, St. Hhomas: sch. Enterprise, Johnson, Onoa.—Cleared, brig. George Henry, Crafts, Halifax.

SUNDAY, August 5—irrived, ship Herald, Hammond, St. Ubes: brig Forester, Wadeworth. Cronstadt: schs. Spy. Harding, Baltimore: Feliah, Harding, ditto. Calo, Fereival, ditto: Greek, Nickerson, New York: Downson, Grom Matanzas, and Union, from Havana.

THE AFRICAN CHIEF. BY BRYANT.

Chain'd in the market-place he stood, A man of giant frame, Amid the gathering multitude, That shrunk to hear his name-

All seem of look and strong of limb, His dark eye on the ground-And silently they gaz'd on him, As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, that chief had fought He was a captive now : Yet pride, that Fortune humbles not, Was written on his brow.

The scars his dark broad bosom wore, Showed warrior true and brave; A prince among his tribe before, He could not be a slave. Then to his conquerors he spake-

" My brother is a king; Undo this necklace from my neck, And take this bracelet ring;

And send me where my brother reigns And I will fill thy hands With store of ivory from the plains, And gold dust from the sands.'

" Not for thy ivory nor thy gold Will I unbind thy chain: That bloody hand shall never hold The battle spear again.

A price thy nation never gave

Shall vet be paid for thee ; For thou shalt be the Christian's slave, In lands beyond the sea." Then wept the warrior chief, and bade

To shed his locks away : And, one by one, each heavy braid Before the victor lay.

Thick were the plated locks, and long, And defuly hidden there Shone many a wedge of gold among The dark and crisped hair.

"Look, feast thy greedy eye with gold Long kept for sorest need; Take it-thou askest sums untold-And say that I am freed.

"Take it-my wife, the long, long day Weeps by the cocoa tree, And my young children leave their play And ask in vain for me."

"I take thy gold-but I have made Thy fetters fast and strong, And ween that by the cocoa shade Thy wife will wail thee long."

Strong was the agony that shook The captive's frame to hear, And the proud meaning of his look, Was changed to mortal fear.

His heart was broken-craz'd his brain-At once his eye grew wild, He struggled fiercely with his chain, Whispered, and wept, and smiled

Yet wore not long those fatal bands, Aud once at shut of day. They drove him forth upon the sands, The foul hyena's prey.

From the Phila lelphian. THE SEA OF GALILEE.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

" And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea " Peace! be still."

Night mantles Judea, but the star hath not shone, On thy bosom, Galilee! The tempest is loud, yet the barque alone

The Master, entranced, rides the foam of the wave-O say, shall its womb yield the Godhead a grave? Heeds not the Redeemer the thunders increase--Shall He not the proud whirlwind disarm? For see! he hath gone to the slumbers of peace.

Is laboring o'er the sea;

With Jesus all is calm By his waves and his tempest the Maker is tost;

In dreams, beatific, the Sleeper is lost.

The disciple, in terror, bath sprung from his rest, Yet vain is the shipmen's skill. 'Till arous'd, He of Nazareth proclaims the behest, " Ye billows! Peace, be still !"

The billows, obedient, have sunk on the shore, The sea sleeps in murmurs, the tempest is o'er.

O, thus, when my soul on life's ocean is tost, That sea without a calm;

When faith shines but dimly, each hope is lost, And all is rude alarm

When the waves of remembrance in mountain wreaths roll When the billows of sin have gone over my soul. At the cross of the Sufferer while humbled to weep

I moure my stubborn will, Do Thou in compassion rebuke the deep, And whisper, " l'eace! be still!" The billows, obedient, will die on the shore, The sea sleep in murmurs, the tempest be o'er."

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH DIVINES. preached with great power, and sealed their sincerity tion and confidence towards their parents are of inwith their blood, Bishop Jewell, who died in Elizar creasing importance. Amidst the various objects of beth's time, was a man of no ordinary character. He education, the cultivation of confidential habits is too educated Hooker, the author of "Ecclesiastical Polioften overlooked even by affectionate and attentive rank of the ministers of the Established Church. Of most critical period of life. a more resent date we might mention Home, and mong the first of English preachers. "We admire," sense, the exuberantly copious, yet precise and ener- in vain, or commanding what we cannot enforce. tinguishing qualities of the mathematician and the orof the gospel, and represented Christianity too much over those to whom he ought to submit. as a mere code of morals. Howe was more evangel-

heavenly frame of mind; and his writings are among untarily finds its way to the mouth. If we are deter- the road: he ran two miles to a blacksmith's shop and his time until the age of sixteen. He was afterwards the richest treasures of truth. Charnock, with more propensity it must be constructed to vercome the propensity it must be constructed to the some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a propriety than Jeremy Taylor, may be called "the some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a some external restraint, as by fastening the hand in a supplied every brother and sister. On placed with an emment physician, with whom he constructed the propension of the war which sepation in the possessed a bold and glove, &c.;—not by commands, which, as they cannot visible in every countenance, they deposited their little all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed to the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed, serve only to impair the habit of ready of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed to the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed to the all in the box and the property of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed to the all in the box and the property of the all in the box. Such a collection was never believed to the all in the ius. His works are rich in thought and evangelical in bedience. its. His works are rich in thought and evangement its. His works are rich in thought and evangement its. His works are rich in thought and evangement its. His works are rich in thought and evangement its. His works are rich in thought and evangement its. It is the part of wisdom, as far as possible, so to give sentiment. Baxter, a flaming preacher of Christ, is sentiment. Baxter, dying man all his days, he exerted a powerful influ-ence. He was truly as an angel of God to the church-es. Whitefield and Wesley should not be omitted in the list of eminent ministers of the New Testament. They were instrumental of a second Reformation.

Evangelical religion was revived by their preaching and labors. The former was, perhaps, never excelwent with him. Like Isaiah, his lips were touched of one of the wisest and most efficient agencies that er evils. has ever been brought to bear upon our species.

Of the Scotch clergy, we have time to do little more than mention the names of some of those great and good men. The history of that pulpit would furnish amole materials for a whole article. Of Knox we have already spoken, nor can we speak too highly. With the simplicity of a child, he united the heroism of a martyr. Melville was like bim. O what a noble line has been raised up on that consecrated spot. Speak we of the Erskines, they were high souls. They knew, and loved, and preached the truth. and Brown were eminent men; so were Monereif, and Walker, and Wishart, Macknight, and Davidson. and Blair. Their learning, and talents, and piety, have been matter of praise in all the churches .- Ch.

Whitefield on his voyage to this country in 1754 bassed Lisbon, where he staid three weeks for his health. He was much struck with the Portuguese preachers. "The preachers here," said he, "have taught me something; their action is graceful: vividi oculi, vivida manus omnia vivida"- lively eyes, lively bands, lively every thing. Surely our English preachers would do well to be a little more fervent in their address. They have truth on their side; why should pathetic and affecting !

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

AUTHORITY AND OBEDIENCE

[From Hints for the improvement of Early Education.] It is the result of experience that authority is to be vulgarly called scolding, is altogether unnecessary; the man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but imgovernment of the tongue is therefore essential to those action we should be firm; in manner, mild and quiet.
It is a common mistake to talk too much, to make too or she can receive. Be assured a woman's power, as words-complaints-encouragements-rebukes-but, without further trouble.

For example; a child gives way to temper and pasngs and persuasions, which, at the moment of irritalent at the time, calmly pursuing her usual course. and at breakfast, should her mistress approve it, the pass without a serious examination into your conduct take care to do this with kindness, explaining the reason of her conduct, but not upbraiding him with his fault; assuring him of the pain it gives her to deprive him of any gratification, and of the pleasure she will feel in bestowing the same upon him, when his believe in shall deserve it. This mode of proceeding will effeet more than an abundant repetition of mere admonitions and rebokes.

So. also, if a child behave unusually well, or obtain ome victory over himself, encouragement will leave a more beneficial and more lasting impression, if, instead of saying any thing to him at the time, we take an early opportunity of bestowing some favor upon

ed, but not a frequent interference.

The object of education "is to preserve them from evil, not from childishness."

We should, therefore, be very lenient to those erwill remove, reserving our authority to be exercised

Children must, and should be, children still, and it is our duty to sympathise with them as such; to impose upon them no unnecessary restraint, to grant them every harmless gratification, and, as far as possible to promote their truest enjoyment, remembering. that although the day is often cloudy, yet it is mercifully ordered that the dawn of life should be bright and happy, unless, by mismanagement, it be rendered otherwise.

It may, at first sight, appear inconsistent with what has been just said, strongly to recommend that the will be effectually subjected in very early childhood. This object must be obtained, if we would proceed in the business of education with comfort, or ensure the welfare and happiness of our children. A portion of stricter discipline may, for a time, be required, but disci pline, be it ever remembered, is perfectly compatible with the tenderest sympathy and the most affectionate Many persons who allow themselves to treat children, during their earliest years, merely as playthings, humoring their caprices, and sacrificing, o present fancies, their future welfare, when the charm of infancy is past, commence a system of restraint and severity; and betray displeasure and irritability at the very defects, of which they themselves have laid the foundation. But if authority has been thoroughly established in the beginning of life, we shall have it the more in our power to grant fiberty and indulgence, Latimer and Ridley were great and good men, who when their feelings are ripening, and when their affectings are ripening, and when their affectings are ripening. and to exercise a genial influence over our children,

beyed. We should also be cautious of employing au-

his preaching was with demonstration of the Spirit an example:—"My dear, don't bite your nails," may near them; they almost despaired: but the cry of the

heavenly frame of mind; and his writings are among mined to overcome the propensity it must be done by sold it, and supplied every brother and sister. On placed with an eminent physician, with whom he continued to overcome the propensity it must be done by sold it, and supplied every brother and sister. On placed with an eminent physician, with whom he continued to overcome the propensity it must be done by sold it, and supplied every brother and sister. On placed with an eminent physician, with whom he continued to overcome the propensity it must be done by sold it, and supplied every brother and sister.

The restraint of the tongue, which has before been mentioned as necessary to those who educate, is one of the most important babits to be enforced, also, upon children themselves, and is a great security to proper submission under authority; forming no small part of led in a powerful, spirit-stirring eloquence. God that self-subjection, which is essential to true discipline. Impertinent and disrespectful language is not with a living coal. The latter was a man of great to be allowed; for this, once admitted, is the certain mind: he was a master-spirit, and laid the foundation | harbinger of actual insubordination, and a train of oth-

LADIES' DEPARTMERT.

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

Addressed to Married Ladies .-- The following max ims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands. The first is to be good yourselves. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding; nor give him To avoid all uneasiness, but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands at best are only men, subject, like yourselves, to error and to frailty Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy.—Should you discover any thing in his humor, or behavior, not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your temper and try to mend his by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of human life; and burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, to which both parties are equally exposed; but instead of murmuring, and reflections, divide the sorrow between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the insuperstition and falsehood run away with all that is nate office of the softer sex, to sooth the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful and good natured that day; and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much rather deny yourself the trifling satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a heart burning, which it is imposestablished rather by actions than by words. What is sible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a plicit submission in a wife to the will of her husband is engaged in the business of education. In mind and what she promised at the altar; what the good will remuch noise, in managing children. A multiplicity of well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love; which it is ber internothing done, nothing effected, when, probably, one est, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. decided action would have accomplished the object Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him his satisfaction, share and sooth his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his insionate crying at his morning dressing—The nurse firmities. If you value your own and your husband's prolongs the evil and adds to the noise, by her upbraidecase let your expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances; for if poverty should foltion, of course, avail nothing. She had better be si- low, you must share the evil. Be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy. Let not many days offender may be deprived of some little indulgence as a wife; and if, on reflection, you find yourself guilwhich the other children are enjoying. Only let her ty of any foibles or omission, the best atonement is to be more careful in future.

From Scott's Life of Napoleon

Buonaparte and Madame de Stael .-- The disagreement between Buonaparte and Madame de Stael, is well known. It originated about the time, when, as a first rate woman of talent, she was naturally desirous to attract the notice of the Victor of Victors. They appear to have misunderstood each other: for the lawho ought certainly to know the best, has informed us, "that far from feeling her fear of Buonaparte removed by repeated meetings, it seemed to increase, and early opportunity of nestowing some layor upon him, reminding him of the cause of his indulgence, and her invincible aversion for what she found in his character."

And his best exertions to please could not overcome her invincible aversion for what she found in his character. There his eyes were opened, her invincible aversion for what she found in his character. His ironical contempt of excellence of every soul. He said he had been so distressed since that time, consequence of the late war.

As a loader it has been said of him, that he so manand his best exertions to please could not overcome kind operated like the sword in romance, which froze that he could not rest, and the painful exercises of his while it wounded. Buenaparte never seems to have mind had sometimes kept him awaske almost the whole suspected the secret and mysterious terror with which he impressed the ingenious author of Corinne; on the the world, and everything offensive to God, if he might before the church. As a steward, he always set the contrary, Las Cassas tells us that she combined all her but obtain pardon. After giving him such advice as example himself when liberality was called for, and rors, which are more "the defects of the age than of the individual," and which time, there is little doubt, the great that the individual," and which time, there is little doubt, the great the individual, and which time, there is little doubt, the great the great that the gr the general. She wrote to him when distant, and as to Christ for salvation, they knelt down and prayed towith the effect, on important occasions—such occasions, as bear upon fundamental principles and moral habits.

the count ungallantly expressed it, tormented him when present. In truth, to use an established French phrase, they stood in a false position with respect to Madame de Stad might be pardoned for thinking that it would be difficult to resist her wit and the meeting he offered up a very fervent prayer to the one man might have dared to do in conversing with self another. She certainly did desire to look into him abilities to the proof, by asking him rather abruptly, in the middle of a brilliant party at Talleyrand's, Whom he esteemed the greatest woman in the world, alive or dead?"--" Her, madam, that has borne the most children," answered Buonaparte, with much apcearance of simplicity. Disconcerted by reply, she bserved, that he was reported not to be a great admirer of the fair sex. "I am very fond of my wife, madam," he replied, with one of those brief and yet quant observations, which adjourned a debate as mptly as one of his characteristic manœuvres would ave ended a battle-From this period there was ennity between Buonaparte and Madame de Stael; and at different times he treated her with a harshness the house of God. O Lord! may all that are here rewhich had some appearance of actual personal dislike, though perhaps rather directed against the female pol- me, and may they turn from all their sins. O'Lord itician than the woman of literature.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

[Communicated by a witness of the fact.]

In a small log house, in a deep wood in this town. (Potsdam, N. Y.) lived a beastly drunkard, a labority." "He had a mind," says a writer in the London parents. They are, perhaps, obeyed, respected, and funal tension without losing its elasticity." A constitute of the condition tinual tension without losing its elasticity. Archiparent can be to her children, the familiar friend, the and of their Divine Master, as we hope, visited this bishop Richard bishop Usher, Bishop Burnet, Archibishop Tillottan, unreserved confident, the sympathizing partner in abode of poverty and wretchedness. The children and Jersey Taylor was a proposed evidently for the same reason Though differing in the character and strain of their joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments, a new at their approach, crucking the preaching, they were among the first of the foremost authority ceases, and prove a safeguard through the cause they were naked. The poor woman was not cause they were naked. entirely ignorant of the great work which God had Toplady and Romaine, who were more evangelical, make but few rules, and to be unalterably firm in en-It is important, in the management of children, to wrought in this place during the winter past, and she and, we think, much more eloquent. Among the disforcing those which are made—to give no needless dom allowed the privilege of meeting with Christians. commands-but to see that those given are strictly o- She gratefully accepted the change of Sabbath School says Robert Hall, "the rich invention, the masculine sense, the exuberantly conious yet precise and care." beyod. We should also be cauticus of employing auchority on occasions in which it is likely to be exerted them appeared decently clad—on the second Sabbath ever sleep. The delay has not been in consequence ted by an aged minister. As a last subterfuge, he degetic diction, which distinguish this writer, who by a for example, we desire a child to bring a book, and he books and lessons, and their hearts appeared to be rare felicity of genius, united in himself the most disator. We are astonished at perceiving in the same ed that he shall not dine or walk till he has repeated a day of the next week, and the collection for the beneperson, and in the same composition, the close logic of poem, or spoken a particular sentence, should be choose fit of Sabbath Schools, and said every scholar must, in Aristotle combined with the amplifying powers of Plators. Still he was deficient in the peculiar principles obstinate child the opportunity for obtaining a victory These poor children, with their mother, were anx-There are cases in which children, without any ill iously consulting during the week how they should ical, yet more proba and intricate. Howe had "a noble orb of soul" He was a truly great man, and his oreaching was with demonstration of the Sould not be commanded. Of this, personal tricks are help them; there was not a friend of Sabbath Schools and the commanded by the comman and with power. Owen was erudite, deep, and yet be repeated a dozen times in the course of a lesson; — young ravens is heard, and these children were not life put to school from home, where he mostly spent more.

Arundel county, state of Maryland. He was in early known appritual. Though a controvertist, he maintained a but such is the force of habit, that the hand still invol- forsaken. One of the little boys found a horse shoe in young ravens is heard, and these children were not Arundel county, state of Maryland. He was in early knowledged the justness of the logic, and said no

fore witnessed in our Sabbath School Concert—a sinthe part of wisdom, as far as possible, so to gle school, cent by cent, to the amount of four dolin the army of Washington, in which he continued un-

generation, were in a special manner the favorites of 1779, married and settled on a farm. Heaven, and that when the concerns of this world shall rest on their shoulders, none shall need say to his with his early education, he was not found in the pracneighbor "Know the Lord," for all shall know Him.

Early piety.- A gentleman in Edinburgh heard Mr. Whitefield preach in the Ornhan Park. In the course of the sermon, he related an anecdote of a oung girl, about seven years of age, who died about that time in the orphan hospital; and the preacher appealed to many of his hearers for the truth of it .-As it made a deep impression upon the gentleman's mind at the time, he begs leave to give it in Mr. Whitefield's words as near as he can recollect them.

A young girl belonging to the orphan hospital, had been very poorly, and much reduced by long afflic-tion.—She often spoke on religious subjects, and particularly about her Redeemer, with great fervor and wonderful knowledge of the Scriptures. One day, having expressed a great desire to see Mr. Whitefield, the following conversation took place:

Q. For what purpose have you sent for me, girl? A. I think myself dying, and I wished very much

Q. What can I do for you?

You can tell me about Christ and pray for me My dear girl, what do you know about Christ?

A. I know he is the Saviour of the world. Q. My dear child, he is so.

I hope be will be my Saviour also.

Q. I hope, my dear, that this is the language of faith out of the mouth of a babe: but tell me what round you have for saying this.

A. Oh, sir, he bids little children, such as me, to come to him, and says, Of such is the kingdom of

heaven; and besides, I love Christ, and am always glad when I think of him. Q. My dear child, you make my heart to rejoice: but are you not a sinner?

akes away sin, and I long to be with him. Q. Dear girl, I trust the desire of your heart will

granted: but where do you think you will find vour Redeemer? A. Oh, sir, I think I will find him in heaven.

Q. Do you think you will get to heaven? Q. But what if you do not find Christ there?

A. If I do not find Christ there, I am sure it is not heaven; for where he dwells must be heaven, for there also dwells God and holy angels, and all that

Here the worthy preacher stopped in relating any hing farther that passed at this solemn and interesting visit, and took an opportunity of recommending early piety from the experience of this girl, who, though only about seven years of age, discovered that she indeed knew the Lord Jesus .-- May, many, in the days of their youth, enjoy the same inestimable privilege!

SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

From the New York Observer.

THE SAILOR'S PRAYER. world, and to ask his advice and prayers .- He is a young man about twenty-seven years of age, mate of hall. -, and interesting in his appearance and manners. His countenance was a picture of deep sorrow, and the tears flowed freely down his cheeks. He night. He said he was willing to forsake all sin and

The next Thursday evening he attended prayer meeting again in the same place. her talents, when exerted with the purpose of pleas- throne of grace. I regret, Mr Editor, that I cannot ing; but Buouaparte was disposed to repel, rather send you the whole of this prayer, including the very he crossed a ferry, presenting his pay, the ferry-man than encourage the advances of one whose views language and style of it; but this is impossible. The were so shrewd, and her observation so keen, while following, h, wever, is a part of it, and as nearly as can her sex permitted to push her inquiries farther than be recollected, the words in which be expressed him-

"O Lord! have I been living so long in sin, and yet with considerate eyes," and on one occasion put his I am preserved and alive? O Lord! I have just begun Craig seriously answered, "I will not go away in your considerate eyes," and on one occasion put his kind of to repent of my sins, wilt thou pardon my sins and help me, and keep me, that I may not sin against thee? O Lord! I have been very wicked, and have led others in the way of sin; may I be a warning to them, and lead them in the way of righteousness. O Lord I bless the person that reproved me for swearing, and bless all that family where I board, that they may be a family for thee. O Lord! bless my dear captain, that has been so kind to me, and given me such good advice. O Lord! bless the young man that is going out in our vessel, and may we talk together of these good things, and pray together to thee. O Lord! bless our vessel and all the men that sail in it, and may it be as horted them to keep their ground. "Never mind member the words that I speak, and take warning by I have just begun in this way and cannot say much about it; but do thou help me, that I may talk to my shipmates about these good things, and that I may pray to thee continually. O Lord! forgive all my sins, and save my poor soul in thy kingdom, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

The effect of this prayer was wonderful. The art-The effect of this prayer was wonderful. The art-less simplicity and unaffected fervor that pervaded the U. States, at 45 millions of gallons, which, reckoning whole of it, carried conviction to those that were present. Sighs were heard in every part of the room, and one twelfth of the whole,) would give them, individuthere was scarcely a dry eye in the meeting. M. C. ally, an average allowance of a pint of liquid poison in July 16, 1827.

OBITUARY.

FROM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE MEMOIR OF MR. DANIEL DORSEY.

DEAR BRETHREN, -- Notwithstanding the subject of the following memoir has some time slept in death un- all the world was in the dark with respect to religious noticed in any of our public journals, yet we think of any thing dubious in the character of the deceased, but is wholly owing to other causes, and may perhaps, in part, be chargeable on the writer of this. By giving the following a place in the Magazine, you willnot only confer a favor on a large number of suviving friends of the deceased, but present to view a sketch of the character of one who has borne the heat and burden of the day, in the infancy of Methodism in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Respectfully yours, ABNER CHASE.

Moir, was born March 3th, 1757, at Elk Ridge, Ann Bible, although backed by tradition!" The youth ac

til after the battle of Germantown. He then resign. It seems as if the children of this land, and of this ed his commission and returned home, and in Ma

Having received the principles of moral rectitude dice of those sins which disgrace human nature; or a he expressed it, "the pride of his heart guarded him against those gross sine which would bring a reproach on his character," yet he often felt that he was a sin ner against God, and had great uncasiness of mind on

At this time little, very little, was known or said fight bout experimental religion where he resided. Touse his own words, here and there a solitary and des Methodist was seen, but they were generally viewed as deluded beings.

In the winter of 1785, his mind became deeply ex. ercised about his future state, but being igno the plan or way of salvation by faith in Christ, h went through great distress of mind until midsu At this time several pious families from England set. tled in his neighborhood. Among them was a local preacher, with whom he soon became acquainted, and by whose pious counsel and instruction he was led that fountain where sin may be washed away. In the month of August, of that year, he found deliverance from the load of guilt and sin, and a witness of his ac ceptance with God through a gracious Redeemer.

In December following, a society was formed in his neighborhood, to which with about twenty others he attached himself. Of this society he soon after became leader, and continued in that office until his removal to this part of the country. About the time of his being called to lead a class, he was appointed a steward of the circuit, and filled that responsible office of his native place, until his removal named a-

In the year 1801, he emigrated with his family to Lyons, (then) Ontario county, N. Y. And as he had seen Methodism in its infancy in Maryland, he was the better prepared to support it in its comparative A. Yes, I am a sinner, but my blessed Redeemer weakness in the place to which he had removed. This he did not fail to do. And it may safely be said, to him under God, the Methodist Episcopal church is indebted for his aid in its early establishment in this part of the country, and as one of its firmest supporters. He was immediately called to fill both the offices

in the church which he had held in his native state, and held that of leader until his death, a space of about thirty-six years. Few perhaps have served the church in that relation as long or with greater acceptability The office of steward he in 1320 resigned on account of his declining health.

In 1810 he became deeply sensible of the necessity of holiness of heart in order to be prepared for heaven. He therefore sought and found deeper communica with God. And according to his own account for eight years he lived and walked in the light of the Lord, and rejoiced with joy unspeakable and fell of glory. This happy state of mind he afterwards in a measure lost, but previous to his death, he was again enabled to exercise a calm reliance on God, and subnission to the divine will. His last sickness, which was lingering and painful,

he bore with Christian patience and fortifude, and died in peace on the sixteenth day of May, 1823.

On reviewing his character it may be said he acted A sailor called last Wednesday to inform the minis- his part well in the various relations of private and ter of the Mariners' church, that he viewed himself to public life. As a citizen, he discharged the various be in an awful state as to his prospects for another duties of society with faithfulness and integrity, in the domestic circle, on the bench, and in the legislative

As a Christian be was uniform, and his piety ap peared in a well ordered life and conversation. nevolent and humane, his house, his heart, and his said he had been a most wicked sinner; had laughed hand were ever open, to shelter, to sooth and relieve at religion, indulged in the most profane language, led the destitute and needy. And it is worthy of notice, others into sin, and ridiculed the good advice and pithat he was twice a great means of providing for the ous admonitions of his captain. He said he had never Genesee conference during its sitting, when it had not felt that he was a sinner, till the Thursday evening before, when in a prayer meeting in the lecture room of borhood. The first instance was at the time of its or-

As a leader, it has been said of him, that he so man aged in his class, that very few difficulties arose which he was not able to reconcile without bringing them But he has left the church militant, and we have no

THE GATHERER.

The Rev. Lewis Craig in travelling some years ago, replied, "Mr. Craig, I will not take your money, you may pray for me :" Mr. Craig walked out of the boat and invited the ferry-man to come ashore, that he might pray for him. The man replied, "I did not mean now, Mr. Craig, I am in a hurry, do it another time." But Little as the ferry-man loved this kind of debt! prompt payment; by this kind of compulsion he submitted, and Mr. Craig prayed for the salvation of his soul.

BUONAPARTE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION As the dearth of bread, and other causes of disaffed tion, continued to produce commotions in Paris, the General of the Interior was sometimes obliged to of ose them with the military forces. On one occasion it is said, when Buonaparte was anxiously admonish ing the multitude to disperse, a very bulky woman exthese coxcombs with the epaulettes," said she, "they not care if we are all starved, so they themselves feed and get fat."-" Look at me, good woman," said Buonaparte, who was then as thin as a shadow, "and tell me which is the fatter of us two." This turned the laugh against the Amazon, and the rabble dispersed in good humor.

Expense of Life and Money .- " Mr. Palfrey esti the drinking population at a million of persons, (about a day. Forty-five millions of gallors would feed the Middlesex canal upwards of 15 miles, or the N. York canal upwards of 8 miles."

STAGE ANECDOTE.

In a stage coach passing between Washington and Baltimore, a young man, who seemed to imagine that matters, and himself in the light, was advancing some of his infidel opinions, which were severally rebutclared, that even though he was ever so much disposed to follow the Scriptures, he had no evidence of their being true.

"I believe," said the minister, " from your converation, that you are acquainted with Mathematics Partially," was the reply. "Well, then. can you solve me such a problem?" repeating one of Euclid's No." "Do you believe it can be done?" "Yes." On what ground do you believe this, seeing you cannot do it yourself?" "Because it is stated in Euclid's Elements." "Then, you will believe what is stated in Euclid, but will not believe what is stated in the



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ORIGINAL COMMUNICA TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S

SABBATH SCHOOL DEAR BROTHER, -As agent for pro schools throughout the New England (mit me, through the medium of Zion's sionally to address our friends on th communicate, for their consideration, tion and instruction, as observation an suggest while visiting different parts D. DOR

THE IMPORTANCE AND UTILITY OF SA CONSIDERED.

"Train up a child in the way ! mys the wise man, "and he will not And this saying remains a truth, the dereliction of its author. If a mai contradicts the rules which he recommersally adopted for the conduct of ersonal conduct seems to afford a re own propositions, his enemies are apt gament against him, and excuse thems hat this has ever been done in the ca Though he seemed to throw off all the traints of a religious education and early piety, and became grossly corru als; yet his observations on the impo religious instruction, appear to be as as though his whole life had been a c recommended his own rules. Some tr jous, that, at first sight, they recomm to every man's conscience in the sight indeed, the sentiment, that the early b of a child, will have a sensible influence ture conduct, is, I believe, very gen-among all nations. How then can Co lves, if they, in view of all the the text is supported, neglect to imp tages which the present times afford, children a religious education.

I say a religious education; for it is p parent would think of giving his childre ducation; and if we may impart to : knowledge of the truths of our holy re teach him all he is capable of know ject! When we look around us, as much this salutary advice of the wise ed, and when we take a prospective g happy consequences that must result our hearts recoil from the mel la all the various conditions of the hu the dark and obscure parts of our l abodes of poverty, wretcheduess, and the industrious husbandmen and me the still higher walks of life, where al splendor, where the parent need has than that of training up his child in t go, and where all the means of inte zious improvement abound; on eve see the right formation of the infant Alas! that this subject should be co but minor importance. But is there

And therefore the guilt of our neglec

The pictures which the author of the

erbs has drawn, are most of them tak

In the most interesting, important, an of human life, there is seen "am oung man void of understanding. Vice, beckoning him with alluring a abodes. Behind him are advancing deed, but with sure and rapid step morse, and Misery and Ruin. Over ine angels and the spirits of the just le the skies with the most anxious co with beating bosom and farrowed bro unutterable anguish, the destructi hopes; -a mother, on her knees, with tears, and supplicates the Almig save her child-But, alas! he is voi ing ; -- he hears not the voice which s to the path of the wicked, and go evil men: avoid it, pass not by it, to pass away." There is nothing of the of wisdom in his steps. He goeth, "that it is for his life." Let Sabbath schools be carried in A view to impart moral and religio

the children; let the arrangement of the schools be such as is calculate cidedly religious character; let i the minds of teachers and scholars contemplated, is to make each othe tion; and, by the blessing of God, ourselves surrrounded with purser piety; and although we may not so good effects as are often produced vals of religion, yet we shall see it And we may most confidently expec erations will feel a salutary influention which the Christian world is g ject. Then let us away with the asserts, that fewer inconvenience leaving children entirely to chance, ing them with proper religious ins they have, in some instances, been question has long ago been set at re opinion, and by repeated and succes Permit me to call upon you, bret his work of faith, this labor of love

labor more acceptable to Christ, th its object to conduct to his bosom he himself received on earth, and of such is the kingdom of heaven." mise to you and your children? You lies of the earth. " The object--! -the presiding power "-are all